INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous insurance is a necessity.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO B 1[illegible]

INSURANCE
Indian insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.

VOL. XVIII NO. 51— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL [illegible] SOCIETY.

CONGRESS MEANS TO FIGHT EXPLOITATION ALL ROUND.

Pandit Jawaharlal's Economic Programme.

STATE-OWNED INDUSTRIES & LAND FOR THE PEASANT.

Salt Tax And Indirect Taxes To Be Abolished.

MINIMUM WAGE & 8-HOUR DAY.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

The Provincial Congress Committee has adopted the following resolutions:—

This Committee has noted with grave concern that, in spite of the fact that peasantry in these provinces are in miserable condition and have had to put up with crushing burden of rent and other impositions and during the last three years, have faced repeated failures of harvest resulting in famine conditions in many parts of the province, it is proposed in certain districts to enhance land revenue and rents. The Committee advises peasants and zamindars not to commit themselves to acceptance of such enhanced land revenue or rents but organise themselves and await development of mass Satyagraha campaign during which, if so advised by the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee, they should withhold payment of this enhancement or full land revenue and rent.

SALT LAWS TO BE BROKEN.

"Whereas a proposal has been put forward that salt laws should be broken the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee calls the attention of the District Congress Committees to it and calls upon them to prepare their districts for such a campaign and particularly calls upon them to investigate the possibility of breaking with ease the salt laws in particular areas.

In view of the fact that the Congress has declared the boycott of the Central and Provincial legislatures no member of such Legislatures is competent to remain a member of the elective Congress Committee.

PURGING CONGRESS OF BACK-SLIDERS.

The Committee, therefore, calls upon such members of the Legislatures to resign from their membership of elective Congress Committees and in event of any such person not so resigning it authorises its Council to declare his place in the elective Congress Committee vacant and open for fresh election. In case any member of the Legislatures who stood for election on the Congress ticket and took a pledge to resign when called upon to do so by the Congress and who have not resigned in spite of the mandate of the Lahore Congress, this Committee authorises the Council to expel him from all elective Congress Committees of which he may be a member and disqualify him from membership of any elective Congress Committee and from being chosen a delegate to the Congress Provincial Conference for a period which shall not exceed two years.

All Congress volunteer organisations in the province should affiliate themselves to the Hindustani Seva Dal.

MASS PROGRAMME WANTED.

In view of the fact that the Congress is on the threshold of a mass campaign for independence, and as the object of the Congress is to put an end to all exploitation this Committee is of opinion that authoritative declaration should be made on behalf of the Congress regarding economic programme of the country. The Committee is further of opinion that the programme should be framed in the interests of the masses.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S ECONOMIC PROGRAMME.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the following resolution: The economic programme for the nation should lay down that the principal industries in the country are to be owned and controlled by State and land is to be owned as far as possible by the peasant who works on it. In particular the programme should include the following proposals:

1. The land system should be changed so as to remove all intermediaries between cultivator and State. The creation of small holdings usually enough for one family.
2. Reduction of land revenue.
3. Annulment of agricultural indebtedness, partial compensation being paid.
4. Formation of producers and consumers cooperative societies.
5. Principal industries to be owned and controlled by the State.
6. Principal means of transportation and distribution to be owned and controlled by the State.
7. Minimum income for all workers. No taxation of any kind if income is below this minimum.
8. No indirect taxation as far as possible. Abolition of salt tax.
9. Direct taxation on steeply graduated scale. The principle of income tax to be applied to income from land.
10. Inheritance taxes also steeply graduated.
11. Eight-hour day and 44 hour week.
12. Organisation of people for the purposes of representation into occupational groups.

This resolution was referred by the Committee to its Council for consideration and report.—A. P.

U. P.'s SUPPORT TO MAHATMA.

—:o:—

Ready To Take Its Place In Independence Fight.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

An emergency meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee was held at the Congress Office, Allahabad on Wednesday, the 26th February. The Committee adopted, amongst others, the following resolution:—

"This Committee welcomes the decision of the Working Committee of the Congress authorising Mahatma Gandhi to initiate Civil Disobedience, and calls upon all Congressmen to give every assistance and cooperation in this campaign of Civil Disobedience.

"The Committee further trusts that the people of the Province will take full part in the mass movement likely to follow the initiation of the campaign. The Committee authorises its Council to determine when and where and in what manner Civil Disobedience might be offered in the Province to strengthen this mass movement."

"WHEN I AM ARRESTED."

Mahatmaji On Duty Of Satyagrahis.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

It must be taken for granted, that when civil disobedience is started, my arrest is a certainty. It is, therefore, necessary to consider what should be done when the event takes place.

On the eve of my arrest in 1922 I had warned co-workers against any demonstration of any kind save that of mute, complete non-violence, and had insisted that constructive work which alone could organise the country for civil disobedience should be prosecuted with the utmost zeal. The first part of the instructions was, thanks be to God, literally and completely carried out—so completely that it has enabled an English noble contemptuously to say, 'Not a dog barked.' For me when I learnt in the jail that the country had remained absolutely non-violent, it was a demonstration that the preaching of non-violence had had its effect and that the Bardoli decision was the wisest thing to do. It would be foolish to speculate what might have happened if 'dogs' had barked and violence had been let loose on my arrest. One thing, however, I can say, that in that event there would have been no Independence Resolution at Lahore, and no Gandhi with his confidence in the power of non-violence left to contemplate taking the boldest risks imaginable.

NO SUCCESSOR IN VIEW.

Let us, however, think of the immediate future. This time on my arrest there is to be no mute, passive non-violence, but non-violence of the activest type should be set in motion, so that not a single believer in non-violence as an article of faith for the purpose of achieving India's goal should find himself free or alive at the end of the effort to submit any longer to the existing slavery. It would be, therefore, the duty of every one to take up such civil disobedience or civil resistance as may be advised and conducted by my successor, or as might be taken up by the Congress. I must confess, that at the present moment, I have no all-India successor in view. But I have sufficient faith in the co-workers and in the mission itself to know that circumstances will give the successor. This peremptory condition must be patent to all that he must be an out and out believer in the efficacy of non-violence for the purpose intended. For without that living faith in it he will not be able at the crucial moment to discover a non-violent method.

It must be parenthetically understood that what is being said here in no way fetters the discretion and full authority of the Congress. The Congress will adopt only such things said here that may commend themselves to Congressmen in general. If the nature of these intructions is to be properly understood, the organic value of the charter of full liberty given to me by the Working Committee should be adequately appreciated. Non-violence, if it does not submit to any restrictions upon its liberty, subjects no one and no institution to any restriction whatsoever, save what may be self-imposed or voluntarily adopted. So long as the vast body of Congressmen continue to believe in non-violence as the only policy in the existing circumstances and have confidence not only in the 'bona fides' of my successor and those who claim to believe in non-violence as an article of faith to the extent indicated but also in the ability of the successor wisely to guide the movement, the Congress will give him and them its blessings and even give effect to these instructions and his.

ASHRAM MUST LEAD.

So far as I am concerned, my intention is to start the movement only through the inmates of the Ashram and those who have submitted to its discipline and assimilated the spirit of its methods. Those, therefore, who will offer battle at the very commencement will be unknown to fame. Hitherto the Ashram had been deliberately kept in reserve in order that by a fairly long course of discipline it might acquire stability. I feel, that if the Satyagraha Ashram is to deserve the great confidence that has been reposed in it and the affection lavished upon it by friends, the time has arrived for it to demonstrate the qualities implied in the word Satyagraha. I feel that our self-imposed restraints have become subtle indulgences, and the prestige acquired has provided us with privileges and conveniences of which we may be utterly unworthy. These have been thankfully accepted in the hope that some day we would be able to give a good account of ourselves in terms of Satyagraha. And if at the end of nearly 15 years of its existence, the Ashram cannot give such a demonstration, it and I should disappear, and it would be well for the nation, the Ashram and me.

When the beginning is well and truly made I expect the response from all over the country. It will be the duty then of every one who wants to make the movement a success to keep it non-violent and under discipline. Every one will be expected to stand at his post except when called by his chief. If there is a spontaneous mass response, as I hope there will be, and if previous experience is any guide, it will largely be self-regulated. But every one who accepts non-violence whether as an article of faith or policy would assist the mass movement. Mass movements have, all over the world, thrown up unexpected leaders. This should be no exception to the rule. Whilst, therefore, every effort imaginable and possible should be made to restrain the forces of violence, civil disobedience once begun this time cannot be stopped so long as there is a single civil resister left free or alive. A votary of Satyagraha should find himself in one of the following states:

1. In prison or in an analogous state; or
2. Engaged in civil disobedience; or
3. Under orders at the spinning wheel, or at some constructive work advancing Sawaraj.

SOME RULES OF SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Satyagraha literally means insistence on truth. This insistence arms the votary with matchless power. This power or force is connoted by the word Satyagraha. Satyagraha, to be genuine, may be offered against parents, against one's wife or one's children, against rulers, against fellow citizens, even against the whole world.

Such universal force necessarily makes no distinction between kinsmen and strangers, young and old, man and woman, friend and foe. The force to be so applied can never be physical. There is in it no room for violence. The only force of universal application can, therefore, be that of 'ahimsa' or love. In other words it is soul force.

Love does not burn others, it

(Continued on Page 7).

MARRIAGE CELEBRATION AT SABARMATI ASHRAM.

—:o:—

Pt. Jawaharlal To Attend.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is arriving here to-morrow. There is the marriage to be celebrated at the Sabarmati Ashram on Sunday of the daughter of Mr. Magandal Gandhi after which it is believed Mr. Gandhi will deliver his ultimatum to the Viceroy.—A. P

INDIA FACED WITH FRESH TAXATION?

Budget Secrets Leak Out.

HOW GOVT. WILL MEET DEFICIT

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The topic of discussion in London Money market is the forecast published in to-day's morning papers through the Delhi correspondent of Reuter's Agency regarding the Indian Budget which Sir George Schuster is to present to the Legislative Assembly tomorrow evening at 5 p.m. In view of the close relations between the Reuter's Agency and the Government of India, informed circles regard the forecasts as very dependable. In this connection, it is freely stated that there has been in European Press much greater leakage than has found publicity in the British Press and according to reports this leakage is due to the fact that use has been made by one or more responsible correspondents at New Delhi of the information made available to them under seal of confidence. This is not the first time that secrets which have been well-kept in England in regard to India have leaked out from India to the considerable annoyance of the authorities. It happened in regard to the personnel of the Simon Commission.

THE FORECAST.

As regards the forecasts appearing in the British Press, it is interesting that they confirm in many respects the forecasts made by the Free Press of India on the 20th February, that the eficit is expected to be about four crores and more which would be met by additional duties on cotton and silver which would secure to the Finance Member the necessary amount. It is now admitted by Reuter's reports that the deficit of the budget would be Rs. five crores. Reuter proceeds to say that this deficit would be met partly by decrease of about one crore of military expenditure and fresh taxation and also some relief to Bombay mill industry. No reference is made to silver duty.—Free Press.

FORECAST OF TO-DAY'S GOVT. OF INDIA BUDGET.

Imperial Preference With A Vengeance.

1. The Budget will show a deficit of about Rs. 5 crores.
2. Import duty on foreign cloth will be raised to 15 per cent "ad valorem" or a minimum of annas 2 1-2 to 3 per lb.
3. No additional duty on silver imports.
4. A new short-dated loan to the extent of about Rs. 20 to 25 crores will be floated with conversion rights.

The additional duty on cloth will have little effect on mill share values, as the local mills cloth stock at present is about one lakh and a half of bales, each bale showing a loss of about Rs. 62 aggregating a total loss of nearly Rs. 93 lakhs. Thus there is little room for better mill balance sheets this year.

As the readers of "The Chronicle" will remember, this day last year the forecast published in this paper had proved almost correct and it is anticipated that this forecast will also approximate to the actual.

RESTRICTIONS ON SILVER TO GO AWAY.

—:o:—

Nanking Govt.'s Decision.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Nanking.—The Government has decided to impose import duty and other import restrictions on silver.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Second Colonial Office Conference.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Rugby.—Following the success of the First Colonial Office Conference held in May 1927 the Colonial Secretary has decided to summon a second Conference with similar objects and constituted on similar lines. The Conference will meet on June 23, and sit for about three weeks. It will be attended by one representative each from as many of Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories as is practicable. It is hoped that in a large number of cases the Governor will be able to act as representative of his territory while in other cases the Senior Officer in the territory will be deputed.

Replying to questions in House of Commons Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary for Colonies said that Conference would consider the question of unofficial representation at future Colonial Conferences.—B. O. W.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

—:o:—

A Draft Agreement For Return

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Rugby.—The Foreign Secretary stated in the House of Commons that Government are in negotiation with the Chinese Government for the return of accumulated and future instalments of the boxer indemnity to the Chinese Government on terms in harmony with the report of the Advisory Committee set up in 1925.

A draft agreement had been reached between the British Minister and the Chinese Foreign Minister for consideration of both the Governments. Mr. Henderson added he was awaiting the text of the agreement.—B. O. W.

NOT CANDIDATE FOR THRONE.

—:o:—

Amanullah's Further Plans.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Rome.—Circles personally connected with Amanullah deny that he intends to become candidate for the Throne of Afghanistan. It is stated that he proposed definitely to settle down in his villa in Rome. His visit to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, it is said, is of a purely friendly nature.—Reuter.

PRINCES AND LONDON CONFERENCE.

Viceroy's Assurance Of Equal Opportunities.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

The Princes' Chamber held an interesting discussion on a resolution moved by the Maharajah of Patiala welcoming the Viceroy's announcement of 31st October which gave them opportunity to participate in the Round Table Conference. The resolution also requested the Viceroy to recommend that necessary opportunities should be given for consultation between His Majesty's Government and the Princes' representatives in regard to such practical proposals directly or indirectly affecting Indian States as might emerge from the Round Table Conference or from the Butler Report.

STATES AND THE CROWN.

The Chancellor said that the London Conference would deal with the whole field of political supremacy exercised either as direct sovereignty or as paramountcy by Great Britain in India. Among the proposals of the Conference might be some to which the Princes might have valid objections. Moreover since British Indian representatives were to appear at the Joint Parliamentary Committee stage the Princes only wanted the same consideration to be shown to them as any change in the relationship between Indian States and the Crown could only be brought about by the consent of both parties.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy, who presided, speaking 'extempore' said:—

"It is naturally gratifying to me to find that this Chamber is prepared to set the seal of its approval upon the announcement, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, which it was my duty recently to make. I have no doubt that Your Highnesses share the view that has always been mine own that the logic of events is gradually bringing us all very close to the consideration of very large problems and that in regard to some of these problems at least it is possible that differences in point of view may reveal themselves—not, I hope, fundamental differences but differences perhaps of methods of approach and so on. My own view has always been that as and when we reach that stage, there was no need to feel unduly disturbed about the prospects of a successful issue provided that all those concerned were willing with a reasonable spirit to sit down and discuss the real difficulties with a view to reaching a solution.

RIGHT SOLUTION.

With regard to all that I, for a long time, have thought that the right solution of some of the difficulties with which you and I are immediately confronted was by this way of Conference. It is also quite clear to any one who has given the briefest or the most superficial study to the all-India side or character of our present problems that not one of them can ultimately be satisfactorily solved unless it is solved in harmony and in conjunction with those by which the States are more particularly affected It is not necessary for me to develop that to Your Highness, but it is well that the public should appreciate that there are very few problems to-day with which British India is interested that can be treated as it were in vacuum without having reactions and impacts upon the problems of the States and it is for that reason that I am sure that the policy of associating Your Highnesses at the outset in these deliberations is not only wise but necessary. Your Highnesses have voiced the opinion of your Order

(Continued on page 11.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 6 To 2 Points Up.

SHORT COVERING FOLLOW LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 10 points but declined 8 points from the opening level on long liquidation during the first hour. At this level there was some short covering which resulted in steady improvement of prices and during the early part of the afternoon the market touched the highest level. The covering orders exhausted and increased selling pressure and long liquidation again depressed prices and the market closed at a rise of 6 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 15.15c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 15 points to [illegible]3c.

U. S. Port receipts were 11,000 bales and exports amounted to 4,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 5 points on short covering. Later on prices declined on poor New York advices and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 8.44 and sales were 4,000 bales.

Egyptian futures were quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a decline of 1 point. Empire cotton futures advanced 5 to 2 points with March 8.01 and May 7.97

Recent covering has again weakened the technical situation and in the face of better prospects of the new American cotton crop, there seems little or no chance for any impressive buying. The general feeling is in favour of a further decline and we believe it safe to keep on the short side of the market. The promise of further support by the Farm Board will have no influence and there is nothing in the situation to induce buying. Prices have declined considerably and while we do realise the danger in following the decline, we cannot but help to look for sagging markets.

PRIVATE CABLES——

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Bearish sentiment increasing. Barring reactions looks still lower.

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable information from their foreign friends Messrs. H. Hemelryk:—

Market shows no resistance, no demand, trade still waiting.

Hemelryk:—

"Purchase October Liverpool cotton, sale December New York cotton about 65 points seems good operation."

Hentz:—

"Cotton weather continues favourable for crop preparation, market continues unsettled but market appears to have reached bottom. Heavy liquidation of longs has strengthened market's technical position. Although we may have occasional reaction, think chances favour market improving."

Reuter:

"Market was quiet but firm. Prices advanced on favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts."

New York, Feb. 25.
March highest 14.99 (2-52 p.m.)
March lowest 14.67 (12.09 p.m.)
New York, Feb. 26.
March highest 15.11 (12-59 p.m.)
March lowest 14.99 (11-36 a.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Feb. 26.

March	15.05 plus. 06
May	15.33 plus. 05
July	15.56 plus 06
October	15.76 plus 03
December	15.95 plus 02
Middling Spot	15.15 plus 05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Feb. 26.

March	14.88 plus.05
May	15.13 plus.03
Middling Spot	14.98 plus 15

New York, Feb. 26.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	Unquoted.
May	15.30
July	15.51

New York 11.45 a.m.

March	15.02
May	15.23
July	15.50

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Feb. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 11,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

	Opening.	Closing.
February	8.07	plus 02
March	8.10	8.15 plus.03
April	8.07	plus.02
May	8.18	8.15 plus 02
June		8.17 plus 03
July	8.25	8.23 plus. 03
August		8.26 plus 03
September		8.29 plus 03
October	8.34	8.32 plus 03
November		8.34 plus 03
December	8.40	8.38 plus 03
January	8.42	8.41 plus 03
February		8.43 puls 03
Middling Spot		8.44 plus 13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Spepculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Scinde Fully Good	4.40	plus15
Scinde Fine	4.65	plus.15
Scinde Superfine	4.90	plus.15
Bengal Good	4.15	plus.15
Bengal Fully Good	4.40	plus.15
Bengal Fine	4.65	plus.15
Oomra	5.25	plus.51
Oomra Fully Good	5.55	plus.15
Oomra Fine	5.95	plus.15
Broach Fully Good	6.05	plus.15
Broach Fine	6.30	plus.15
Broach Superfine	6.55	plus.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

March	12.73—
May	12.83—01
July	12.83—
November	12.82—01
December	12.82—01
January	12.94—
Sakels F.G.F. Spot	13.55 plus 25

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 26.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63½ lb. Cargoes, 38/3 Feb/March Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63½ lb. Cargoes, 38/6 Feb/March Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcel 39/9 Afloat Paid & Value.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels 40 May/June Value.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta,
Feb/March 10/1 1/2 pepr cwt. Sellers.
JullySeptember 10/3 per cwt. Sellers.
Oct/December 10/4 1/2 per cwt.
C and F Bombay,
Feb/March 10/2 1/2 per cwt. Sellers.
C and F Karachi
Dec/March 10/2 1/2 per cwt. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 26.

Smoked Sheet; Standard Ribbed 15 Spot 8-1/8d. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 26.
London, Feb. 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull), ton, £7-0-0 Feb/March Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) ton, £15-0-0 Feb/March. Buyers.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent), ton, £14-10- Feb/March. Sellers.

LINSEED.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 26.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton £18-10-0 April Paid.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton £18-10-0 Apl/May. Value.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. Hull, ton £17-0-0 Feb/March Sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton, £19-0-0 Feb/March Value.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

March close at s 7/8 1/2d up 1 3/4d

May close at s 6/0 1/4d up 1 1/2d

July close at s 6/3 1/4d up 1 1/2d

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

March per bushel dol 1.05 3/4 up 2

May per bushel dol 1.10 3/4 up 1 7/8

July per bushel dol 1.11 1/2 up 1 3/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS

March 19.60 up 20
May 19.85 up 20
Wheat Cable: 26-2-30.

"Market appears oversold but requiring consumptive demand to maintain an advance. Signs of bakers and millers demand, reasonable to expect further improvement."

Wheat very heavy liquidation but improved at close consequence better stock market.

Linseed cable: 25-2-30

"Buenos Ayres cable think probably advisable cover sales on further decline."

THE SEEDS' TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 44-14 Lowest Rs. 44-9-6. Closing Rs. 44-12-3.

Groundnut seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 45 Closing Rs. 45.

Groundnut seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 46-12 Highest Rs. 46-14 Lowest Rs. 46-5 Closing Rs. 46-96.

LONDON SILVER.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 26.

Silver.—China bought and sold. India small buyer. Market is quietly steady.

Spot	19 3/4
Forward	19 5/8

LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 26.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11 3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 26.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 3½ per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3 17/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 3 19/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 26.

T.T. London on Berlin 20.36 5/8
T.T. London on Amsterdam 12.12 1/8 per cent.
T.T. London on Brussels 34.89
T.T. London on Madrid 39.25
T.T. London on Milan 92.75
T.T. London on Berne 25.19
T.T. London on Paris 124.27
T.T. London on Prague 164.06

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 26.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £16 1/2. f
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £114.
National Bank £44-1/2.
Funding Loan 4 p. c. £44 1/2.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £87 3/8.
Conversion Loan £75 1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p. c. £99 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p. c. £47.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £62.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £59 1/2.
Consols £54. D
War Loan 5 per cent. £102 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb .26.

Demand Bills 485.68.

LONDON METALS.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 26.

Copper Braziers, £92 1/2.
Yellow Metal, £69.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands. £16-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, £11-5/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £172 1/2

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Fourth Annual Report.

We have received the fourth annual report of Shri Mahajan Association Limited for the year ending September 1929. The foreword by Mr. W. T. Halai forms an interesting portion of it and all vital questions connected with Indian Cotton trade are duly discussed in it. The foreword also throws light on the part played by the East India Cotton Association in Kutcha Khandi Prosecution.

Practically the whole of the year under review was marked by regular bear raids on the Cotton Bazar and the parity of cotton nearly Rs. 40/- per Khandy below compared with America remained what should have been the average price. If an enquiry is held it would disclose that short sales of Japanese would exceed one and a half lac bales but who is going to enquire into the demoralized state of affairs of the Cotton Mart? The report deals with the plight of Bombay mills and several facts connected with the consumption of Indian Cotton which prove that Britain does not consume even 3 per cent of raw cotton produced by India. This state of things is due to the hedge contract and has improverished and ruined the country. The report reproduces valuable minutes written by Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, M. L. C. on the Cotton Contract Board Bills.

The Mahajan Association has a total membership of 639, of which 615 are local members and 24 up-country members. During the year 14 members became defaulters, several of whom as well as defaulters of the previous years made efforts for an honourable settlement. There were 171 arbitrations regarding disputes between members and also between members and their clientelle. For Broach A.-M. settlement there were 225 delivery orders and for J.-A. settlement 108 delivery orders were issued The report on the whole contains interesting information about cotton trade in its 220 pages.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Wheat May	6	5	6
Linseed May	11	6	0
Castorseed May	8	13	0
Cottonseed	3	9	0
Groundnuts	9	5	0
Rapeseed M.A.	10	4	0
Gram Punjab	46	0	0
Mahoorasedd	7	8	0
Myrabollams	12	0	0
Poppyseed	10	4	0

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 13|16.
D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Feb
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8 Mail
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 March.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Apl
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 May
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Feb/March.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 15|16 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Apl.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Two Mails.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32. 13th March 13th Apl.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/16 May Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277-1/2
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying T T 276.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136.
Banks Buying 60 Ways 133 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 105 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-3|4
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|8.
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 25th instant
Shanghai/London 1/11 3/8 27th instant
Japan/London 2/0 1/4 25th instant
London/Paris 124.25 25th instant
London/Belgium 34.85 25th instant
London/Switzerland 25.19 1/2 25th instant
London/Italy 92.75 25th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 3/8 24th instant £4-4-11 3/8 25th instant
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 24th instant 19 3/4 25th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 24th instant 19 5/8 25th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 1/4 24th instant 42 3/4 25th instant
London Discounts 3 mos 3 23/32 per cent 3 17/32 per cent 25th instant
London Discounts 6 mos 3 3/4 per cent 24th instant 3 19/32 per cent 25th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent nominal.
3 mos 5 per cent
6 mos 4 1-2 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent
Tone:—Easier.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Khandeish	1,620 bales.
Central India	3,482 bales
Barsi-Nugger	1,535 bales
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,249 bales
Berar	2,801 bales
Central Provinces	1,030 bales
Dhollera	943 bales
Sind-Punjab	205 bales
Broach	4,130 bales
Cotton	16,995 bales
Wheat	3,889 cwts.
Linseed	8,049 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,038 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	1,569 cwts
Poppyseeds	20
Groundnut s	9033 cwts
Castorseeds	147 cwts.
Rice	2,776 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,167 cwts.
Cottonseeds	7,544 cwts.
Gram	1,483 cwts.
Joowar	330 cwts.
Maize	50 cwts.
Barley	91 cwts.
Bajree	724 cwts.
Coal	3,301 Tons.

READY COTTON QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Bengal	190/210
Mathia	200/205
Khandeish	205/209
Akola/Khamgaon	210/217
Nagpur/Wardha	225/240
Barsi/Kurduwadi	210/220
Jalna/Aurangabad	208/210
Nagar/Vambore	205/210
Poorna-Parbani	220/240
Khandwa Sonavad	210/215
Indore/Ujjain	215/235
Miraj/Sangli	260/270
Coompta	260/265
Tirupur/Cambodia	320/330

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 26-2-30	7621000	8278000
Receipts yesterday 26-2-30	11000	20000
Exports to date 26-2-30	5368000	6246000
Stock at Ports 21-2-30	2213000	2044000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-2-30	1307000	937000
Stock at Liverpool 21-2-30	1034000	1060000
Visible Supply 21-2-30	5267000	519200
Quantity in sight 21-2-30	12964000	1316700
Quantity out of sight 21-2-30	9451000	10231000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

New York, Feb. 26.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot 10 1/4.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The local market opened weak at Rs. 252 for Broach A-M delivery and improved to Rs. 253 on short covering. At the advance there was heavy liquidation by nervous bulls and prices declined to Rs. 250/8. There was some covering which in conjunction with better Liverpool advices hardened prices and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M	253/12
Broach J-A	266/12
Oomra March	206/12
Oomra May	215/8
Oomra July	223/4
Bengal March	180
Bengal May	186/8
Bengal July	194/8
Broach A-M highest	254
Broach A-M lowest	250

The Bombay Cotton market will remain closed on Monday the 3rd March on account of "Ramzan Id".

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 27.

May 172.60 plus 0.50
August 177.50—1.20

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb 27.

Bengal 179 March.
Bengal 185 May.
Bengal 192 July.
Broach 252 A./M.
Broach 264 J./A.
Oomra 206 March.
Oomra 214 May.
Oomra 221 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Bengal	190	185	180	174
Sind	195	190	185	179
Punjab	188	183	178	172
Rajputana	190	185	180	174
Broach		251	248	243
Oomra No. 3	214	209	206	201
C. P. No. 1	231	226	223	218
C. P. No. 2	223	218	215	210
Mathia		196	191	186

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Hansa 190 1/4
100 Do. Raman 191
100 Do. Dhulia 203
100 Japan T. & Co. Pulgaon 211
100 Forbes & Co. Purna 204 1/2
100 Do. Aligarh 183 1/2
100 Bombay & Co. Bhavnagar 198
100 Viram Ladha Beawar 190 1/2
100 A. Damodar & Co. Nandgaon 196
100 Do. Dharwa 190
100 Oshman Suleman Pachora 202 1/2
200 R. D. Tata & Co. Khamgaon 207
100 Nisho & Co. Malkapur 204 1/2
100 Volkart Bros. Hingoli 204
200 Do. Senabad 203
100 S. Joharmul Ujjain 226
100 P. R. Vakharia Murtizapur 206 1/2

Indian Cotton Figures.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 27.
Since 1st Sept.
25-2-30

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year.	
Khandesh	1,620	246,001
Central India	3,482	279,186
Barsi and Nagar	1,535	187,463
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,249	62,932
Berar	2,801	485,822
Central Provinces	1,030	254,429
Total Oomras	11,717	1,515,833
Dholera	943	77,550
N.-W. Provinces		129,120
Rajputana		29,799
Sind-Punjab	205	126,540
Broach	4,130	130,952
Coompta & Dharwar		44,434
Westerns-Northerns		14,892
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,015
Persian		473
American		7,746
Egyptian and African		32,604
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		594
Total	16,995	2,117,452

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 27.
1st Sept. to 20th Feb.
25-2-30

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year.	
Europe	11,746	418,947
Japan & China	13,885	718,131
Coast Ports	50	9,487
Up-country by Rail		55,816
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		49,104
Total	25,681	1,251,535

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

3 Months Discounts 3-17/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 3-19/32 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Call Money 5 1/4 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 5 1/4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 26.

Linseed Oil, Naked London cwt. 39/3 3/4 Mar/Apl Paid.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. 39/1 1/2 May/August Sellers.

STOCKS & SHARES

RATHER STEADY MARKET.

Operators Awaiting Budget.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

In response to steadier tone in cotton market, mill shares opened steady and prices improved somewhat. At the rise there was scattered selling which resulted in a small relapse. There was fairly large transfer business and operators are awaiting the budget. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 687|8 and advanced to Rs. 692|8 but declined to Rs. 681|4 and finally closed at Rs. 686|4. Fazal opened at Rs. 480 and after improving Rs. 2|8 prices declined to Rs. 470 and closed at Rs. 476|4. Pearl shares opened at Rs. 230 and ruled easy on selling which depressed prices to Rs. 222|8. Century shares ruled very easy on short covering, prices opened at Rs. 247|8 and closed at Rs. 255. Tata Steel shares were rather quiet with long liquidation. Defds. opened at Rs. 308|8 and after declining to Rs. 303|12 closed at Rs. 306|14. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 46 and declined to Rs. 44|8. Tata Hydro shares were quiet but steady. Burma Indian Cement and Alcock shares were neglected. Sholapur mill shares were placed at Rs. 1350. Imperial Bank at Rs. 1263|12 and Union at Rs. 3|1. Andhra shares were done at Rs. 638|12.

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SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 300
Apollo 50, nil 2.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
[illegible] 250 209 125
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y 165.
Bharat 100 nil, 55.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 120
Bombay Dyeing (250), 50, 686-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 1-12
Bradbury (22) nil 125.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 10.
Central India 100, 410.
Century 100, 255.
Fazulbhoy 250, 476-4.
Crescent 100, 65.
Currimbhoy 70.
Dawn 250, 425
E D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-5-9.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 82-8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100, 6.
Finlay 100, 77-8.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 150
Gokak 100, 151-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 100, 65, 100, 1472-8.
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100, 83-2.
[illegible] Manufacturing [illegible] 900.
Indore Malwa 100, 330.
[illegible] 10
Jamshed 250 nil, 15.
Jam Ranji Singh[illegible] 100 1650.
Kohinoor 100, 131-4.
Khandesh 1,000 50y, 2150.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67-8.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1255.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil 950.
Madras United 250 7/8) 400
Morarji Gokuldas 1000, nil 250.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil. 40
Minerva 100, nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore (50 p.c. 4 125
New City Bombay 40.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 125.
Osmanshahi 85 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 222-8.
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10. nil, 1.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil. 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills 10 52.
Simplex 150 30.
Sholapur 1000, 1350
Sir Shapurjee Baruchs [illegible] nil 4.
Swadeshi, -0, 325.
Tata Mill 25 nil. 27
Vishnu Cotton. 1000. 2100.
Western India Shipping 1,000, 787-8.

BANKS

Bank of India 50 2|8, 90.
Baroda 50 3 77
Central 25, 15-14.
Eastern £5 xd. 73.
Imperial Bank 500, 1263-12.
Imperial Bank 125 p. 10, 312-8.
Union 5, 3-2.
P. & O. Bank £10 10[illegible] 122

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80[illegible] xd, 16.
Gwalior Cement 10 80.
Central India Mining 3|2.
Indian Cement 227-8
Punjab Cement 10, 0|8|0 11-2.
Shahabad Cement 10y, 145.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd. 12-8.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni Ord. 170.
Katni Def. 630.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 805.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 113-116
Central Provinces 86-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 95.
Gujarat 100, 2|4|8, 75.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f, 86.
Mandra Bhor 90, 1|15|21 65.
Mymensingh 100, 2|11|61, 85.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4, 82.
Sialkot Naroowal 100, 2|4|8 87.
Sara Shajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 652-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 76.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y. 122|8.
Surat Electric C 100 5/7y xd. 123|12.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20. 638|12.
Bombay Tram Ord. 126-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1086|4.
Tata Power 1050, nil 460.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 140
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17.81 217-8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 248-12.
New Berar 500 70y 840.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 485
New Prince of Wales 500 30y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10 nil.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 30.
Empire o. India Life 100, 30/ 1720
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 7-8.
New India Assurance (10) 17-2.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 6, 241-4.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 20
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 165-4.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 20.
Burma F. Corporation 661-4
Burma Corp. 10, Rs. 9-10.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 86-4.
Scindia Steam 7-6.
Tata Construction xd. 31
Tata Ord. 44-8.
Tata Iron Def. 306-14
Bombay Telephone 50 1y. 50-8.
Assur Veerji Mills 8 7 [illegible] 94.
Bombay Steam T [illegible] c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand [illegible] T. 7 [illegible] 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 101
Tata Hydro Def. 106.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80

PREFERENCE

Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 66.
Andhra Pref. 960
Tata Power Pref. 1025.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1020.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 27

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 64/10

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/8

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/5

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/12

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/3

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/8

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/14

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/2

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/3

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/11

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/10

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103/14

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/15

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103

FORWARD RATES.

4th March settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64/7/0

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100/1/0

Tone of Market:—Steadier.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930		ALL	
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..		20 827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11·518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16·088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16·650
12	Rawalpindi*		16·619
17	Morea (Extra		10'946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10'602
26	Malwa* ..		11'000
26	Narkunda x ..		16·572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11·518
—	Mooltan x ..		20·847
31	Macedonia ..	BOMBAY	11·129
7 June	Mantua* ..		10·46
14	Comorin ..		16·132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20'827
28	Razmak ..		10'857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16'601
12	Malwa ..	TRANSHIP	11'000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2 Aug	Morea* ..	MENT	10·946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
16	Narkunda x ..		16·572
23	Macedonia ..		11·120
30	Rajputana* ..	AT	16.568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16.601
413	Mooltan x ..		20·847
20	Ranchi ..	ADEN	16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10.946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15·132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£128	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1930			
3rd Apr.	Dumana	..	8,427
24th Apr.	Domala	..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships Fares as follows:

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£105
B	£60	£105
C	£54	£ 9[illegible]

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru	25th Feb.	10th Mar.
MiyadonoMaru ..	27th Feb.	13th Mar.
Shinnoh Maru ..	11th Mar.	23rd Mar
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru ..	22nd Mar.	2nd Apr.
Celebes Maru ..	27th Mar.	10th Apr
Heimei Maru ..	1st Apr.	12th Apr.

For particulars apply to:— OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED (Incorporated in Japan) Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473 Telegrams: "SHOSEN" Box. No. 855

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
2 Mar	Mirzapore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
20 Mar.	Hatipara* ..	Japan.
24 Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantu ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
28 Feb	Vasna ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.
1 Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
3 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi
5 Mar	Bankura ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
12 Mar.	Khandalla	East and South Africa.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Basrah via Karachi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road. Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Tajima Maru ..	6996	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	4 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	14 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	8214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	-- --	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru ..	8000	6 Mar.	23 Mar
Haruna Maru ..	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tokyo Maru ..	23983	Maiden	
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	9 Mar. Maiden voyage	16 Mar. 1 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

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INSURANCE.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd. Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the— SECRETARIES Bombay.

OUTLAWING WAR

British Proposals Under Discussion.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE IN SESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Rugby.—The League of Nations Committee yesterday began consideration of the question of amending the League Covenant to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris for renunciation of war.

Considerable difference of opinion was expressed as to whether the Committee should concern itself with the necessity for the revision of the Covenant. The British delegate, Lord Cecil, contended that a distinction should be drawn between the desirability and possibility of revision and that the Committee's sole concern was the possibility. The greater part of the session was devoted to the discussion of this question and towards the close, the consideration of amendments to the Covenant was begun.

BRITISH PROPOSALS.

Briefly stated, the British Government proposed amendments in favour of alteration in article 12 by which the signatories pledge themselves not to resort to war until three months after the arbitrators' award or the League Council's Report in the dispute is submitted, in such a way that the article shall pledge the signatories "in no case to resort to war." The proposed British amendment to article 15 which, in certain circumstances, permits disputants to "take such action as they consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice" is that the action contemplated by this article should be qualified by the words "other than resort to war." By this means, it is suggested that the gap between the Covenant which in the circumstances contemplates war, and the Pact which renounces war should be closed.—B.O.W.

V. F. TEACHERS & SCALE OF SALARIES.

Associations Disown Propaganda Of Outsiders.

Mr. T. P. Thorat, President, Joint Representative Committee of Marathi, Gujarathi, Urdu and Special Teachers' Associations, Bombay, has addressed the following letter to the President and Councillors of the Municipal Corporation:—

"It has been brought to the notice of the above Associations that certain persons and institutions obviously interested in the welfare of teachers have been issuing and circulating leaflets regarding the scale of salaries of V. F. Teachers. While we deeply appreciate the sentiments underlying these publications, our Associations are constrained to make it clear once for all that they do not hold themselves responsible for the views expressed therein. The above Associations are the only authorized organizations representing the Municipal Primary Teachers in the City. No publication, therefore, which does not proceed from any of these Associations should be deemed authorized.

You are perfectly aware that all the efforts hitherto made by our Associations for the teachers' benefit were perfectly constitutional, justifiable and polite; and I assure you that they will follow the same course in future also.

Only this morning a leaflet signed by Mr. J. B. Bapat, President of the "Shikshana Karya Mandal" has been brought to my notice by a number of well-wishers of the Primary Teachers. I must at once say that our Associations are in no way connected with the said Shikshana Karya Mandal. Our Associations are, therefore, compelled to disown every responsibility both as regards the views expressed in the leaflet and the manner of expression.

I am sure this explanation will remove any misunderstanding that might have been caused in any quarters as regards the intentions and methods of work of the Associations."

MASSES MUST BE INCLUDED IN REFORMS.

Mr. Layton's Views.

The "Hindu" publishes the following special cable from London dated February 22:—

Mr. W. T. Layton, Financial Adviser to the Simon Commission, lecturing at Wimbledon on the recent tour, described India as a country of great contrasts, many races, strange customs and great masses of people, mainly agricultural and ill-paid. It was astonishing how clean the people were notwithstanding an overcrowding and terrible conditions in many districts.

Among other benefits the British rule had promoted railways, telegraph and irrigation schemes but much of this had meant increased population in districts already overpopulated. Although instalments of self-government had been granted Indians were demanding more for they were always conscious that the real power was in British hands. Vast millions knew nothing of self-government, but they must all be included in any new constitutional scheme and this made the problem one of great difficulty.

IN CHANGED ROLE !!

"Captive" As A Guest Of Dorset Yeomanry.

HONOURS TO IRAQUI MINISTER.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Rugby.—The Iraqi Minister in London, Jaafar Pasha, will tonight be the guest at the Reunion Dinner of the Dorset Yeomanry, who captured him during a cavalry engagement at Agagia, when in the early years of the war, he was a Baghdadi officer with the Turkish Army, and was leading the Senussists in an attempt to invade Egypt. He injured himself when attempting to escape from the Cairo citadel, when a blanket rope broke and he fell into the moat. While in hospital he read of the Arab revolt and the execution of his Arab Nationalist friends by the Turks and decided to change his allegiance. He, thereupon, joined Emir Feisal, became his Commander-in-Chief and showed himself a brilliant leader. He is the only man who won both the Iron Crosses from the Germans and the C.M.G. from the British during the war. Jaafar Pasha was recently called to the English Bar having passed the law examinations with distinction.—B.O.W.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ON B. B. & C. I.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It grates my heart to speak disparagingly about the Railway Administration whose salt I am daily eating but I am convinced that I shall not, in the least, sin if I expose the gross injustice that is being meted out to Indians.

Sometimes back when the Royal Commission on Labour held its session in Bombay and interviewed Sir Ernest Jackson, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, it was reported in the newspaper that he told the Commission that there was absolutely no racial differentiation made on his Railway between the Indians and the Europeans or Anglo-Indians. I entirely refute his statement.

A few months ago when an Enquiry Office for prospective passengers was opened at the Head Office of the Railway, applications were invited for 3 clerical posts in the grade of Rs. 90-10-110. In response, countless applications were received from graduates who had come out of their examinations with flying colours. The Agent, instead of deputing one officer to select the men for the vacant posts asked for a special committee of three high and responsible officers (a Deputy Traffic Superintendent, A Deputy General Traffic Manager and a Publicity Officer) to be formed to interview and examine the suitability of these applicants many of whom were unquestionably far better educated than any of their judges.

Sad to say, the applicants had to dance attendance upon these critical judges for over a fortnight. In addition to this they had to submit themselves to the most trying cross-examination in which a detailed account of their academic, sporting, religious and social career was called forth. At length after a protracted scrutiny one Indian was appointed who turns out to be an Honours B.Sc., graduate. In the other two posts, however, two Anglo-Indians were appointed evidently without even the mockery of an examination; their only redeeming feature being that their skin was white.

While so much deliberations and lengthy discussions have been carried out by a Committee to appoint three petty, clerks, Sir Ernest Jackson, the redoubtable Agent, has created a new post of Staff Officer to look into the grievances of the staff, carrying with it a grade of Rs. 800-50-1,500 within a very short period and without much ado. What is still more interesting is that he has appointed one Col. F. H. Hobbs to it without a committee and in the absence of any special qualificaions.

It would be painfully pleasing to hear that this appointment was made on a telephonic interview and the confirmation thereof obtained from the London Board of the Railway by a special cable which cost the Railway about Rs. 50.

Should not sauce for the gander also be sauce for the goose? Why was no Committee formed in the case of Col. Hobbs' appointment? Is it not crystal clear from the above facts that the notorious crime of colour exists on the B. B. and C. I. Railway perhaps, on a larger scale than on the other Railways?

It would be in the best interests of the Railway as it would be in the fitness of things that he should purge the Administration as early as possible, of its notorious racial discrimination.—Yours, etc.,

"AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEE."

February 23.

A SKIN THAT GIVES DELIGHT!

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath*.

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Quality Cigarettes —Quality Gifts

THEY'RE GOLDEN IN COLOUR —GOLDEN IN QUALITY

Like the fine new "VICEROY GOLD" CIGARETTE CASES, "PASSING SHOW" Cigarettes are golden in Quality! "Passing Show" Cigarettes are made in London's most modern and hygienic tobacco factory from pure unadulterated Virginia tobacco and are Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time. There's no conjuring with "Passing Show" Quality!

PASSING SHOW VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

THIS FINE VICEROY GOLD CIGARETTE CASE FREE FOR 60 COUPONS

From 50's Tins or 300 coupons from 10's packets of "PASSING SHOW" Cigarettes

A Cigarette case worthy of holding "Passing Show" Cigarettes and worthy of the good judgment and taste of "PASSING SHOW" smokers. This case looks like real gold and wears like gold. It is guaranteed to be made in Britain in "VICEROY GOLD" throughout, and to be free from plating or artificial colouring of any kind whatever.

SEND OR BRING YOUR COUPONS FOR THESE "VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS TO—

"VICEROY GOLD"

11, Dalhousie Square, East, CALCUTTA.

All "PASSING SHOW" coupons will be available for this offer post free

Coupons sent by post MUST be registered.

No responsibility can be accepted for coupons sent by unregistered post.

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. ENGLAND'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT HIGH CLASS CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. *Manufacturing Chemists*, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Will up your WANT here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..." Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE NEW LIGHT, the only advanced socialistic English in India with flowers of Bengal in the editorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts. Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R2186

BOOKS & STAMPS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 206

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEO and DENTAL INSTITUTE DELHI—Please apply to the Principal for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Sc., M B H, M B E H, M S B, etc., in Dentistry, Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry respectively.
T R2175

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel No. 21934.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta, Premier and Largest Indian Hotel, Best arrangements, Home comforts, Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8, & 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

LORRIES FOR SALE—Two Peerless lorries in working order, Tyres & bodies new recently overhauled Terms reasonable. Apply Box No. 2458, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2201

WHILST repainting old Cars, use "ANTI-PAINT". It removes the old paint quickly without labour. Rs. 1/4 per 3 lb. Tin. Obtainable all Paint Merchants or 'Phone No. 23736.
J A R 2211

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY AT DEROL IN BROACH TALUKA AND A COTTON BALING PRESS AT BROACH.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned Messrs. RAMDAS KHIMJI & Co., carrying on business at Hornby Road, Bombay and Mr. Haribhai Jhaverbhai Amin of Broach (who until recently carried on in partnership the business of Ginning and Pressing Cotton at Broach under the name and style of the Broach Ginning and Pressing Co.) for the purchase of their Ginning Factory at Derol and their Cotton Baling Press at Broach short particulars whereof are hereunder mentioned.

The said Ginning Factory at Derol in Broach Taluka and the said Cotton Baling Press at Broach are open for inspection by the intending purchasers.

Offers for purchase will be received by the undersigned upto the 15th day of March, 1930.

The said Ginning Factory at Derol and the said Cotton Baling Press at Broach are being sold by the undersigned for the purpose of the winding up the partnership which subsisted between them.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Short description of the Ginning Factory at Derol.

Land with the factory thereon with 40 gins, hydrolic Cutch press, crude oil engine etc. at Derol in Broach Taluka, admeasuring 6 acres and 17 gunthas.

Short description of the Cotton Baling Press at Broach.

Lease hold land with a full Cotton Baling Press thereon with an opener and crude oil engine etc. at Broach, admeasuring 1 acre and 31-1/2 gunthas.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1930.

HARIBHAI J. AMIN.
RAMDAS KIMJI & Co.
275

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "TAMBA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamers' arrival on the 27th February, 1930, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT on Rs. 300-20-400 a month to take charge of the Cottage Industries Institute at Patna having the departments of (1) weaving, (2) knitting, (3) dyeing and printing, (4) carpet and durrie weaving, (5) tape weaving, (6) toy making and lacquer work. (7) workshop for the manufacture of weavers' appliances and art furniture. (8) store of weavers' requisites and (9) a sale depot. The post is temporary and non-pensionable.

Qualifications required:— (1) Knowledge of Cottage Industries including textile industries in general, designing and artistic handicrafts in particular. (2) administrative business and controlling capacity with experience of maintenance of accounts, supervision, etc., in large establishments. None need apply who has not previous experience of the working of an institute of the above nature.

Applications will be received by the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, Patna, on or before the 18th March, 1930.

Travelling allowance for joining first appointment and for appearing before selection committee will not be granted.

D. C. GUPTA,
Director of Industries,
Bihar and Orissa.
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NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

In supersession of the notice to Common Jurors requiring their attendance in the Sessions Court this FRIDAY afternoon at 3 o'clock (S.T.) the Common Jurors summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court on the Second Floor, on TUESDAY morning, the 4th March 1930 at 11 o'clock (S.T.), instead.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay
Sheriff's Office.
High Court, Bombay.
28th February, 1930.
320

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

"HOLI" FESTIVAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As in the opinion of the undersigned it is necessary for the safety of the public traffic that a check should be exercised on the excavations on public, thoroughfares in connection with the "Holi" Festival, the public are hereby warned that no holes should be made on public roads, without the written permission of the undersigned, as provided for in Section 322 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Permission for a period not exceeding six days (i.e. for the full-moon day and the following five days) will be granted, free of charge, on application to the Executive Engineer, not later than the 8th March, 1930, on certain specified conditions, for making holes in such public streets as are not traversed by tramways, or treated with tar, bitumen, sheet asphalt or similar materials or paved with sett-stones.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th February, 1930.
316

NOTICE

(IN THE MATTER OF COMPANYS ACT VII OF 1923.)

SHRI BHULESHWAR CLOTH MARKET CO., LTD.
In Voluntary Liquidation.

It is hereby notified that the GENERAL MEETING of the contributories of the Shri Bhuleshwar Cloth Market Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary liquidation), will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th March, 1930, at 11 a.m. (Standard Time) in the Office of the Liquidator at Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, when the statements of account of liquidator from November, 1928 to 31st October, 1929, will be placed before the Meeting for being passed.

And such other business as the liquidator may bring before the Meeting.

K. N. DALVI,
Liquidator.
Asian Building,
1st floor, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SHRI BHULESHWAR CLOTH MARKET CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

N.B.—If there is no quorum this Meeting will take place at the same place and at the same time on MONDAY the 17th March, 1930.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client GULAMALLY SHER MAHOMED, has contracted to purchase from MOOLOOBHAI RANMAL and KESERBAI, wife of Mooloobhai Ranmal, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of Mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Tantanpura Street within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 304 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1011 and 1044, New No. 6742, Old Survey No. 347, New Survey No. 2856 and Cadastral Survey No. 1016 (Mandvi Division) and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1693 and Street No. 104-110 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Tantanpura Street, on or towards the South by the property of Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy High School, on or towars the East by a Gully and beyond that by the properties of Dattoobhoy Ebrahim and Manek Cassam and on or towards the West by the Israel Moholla Lane.

Dated this 27th February 1930.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
319

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE MATTER OF THE GUARDIAN AND WARDS ACT VIII OF 1890
and
IN THE MATTER OF PURSHOTAMDAS KALIANJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a minor, under the age of 18 years.

Bai MONGHIBAI, widow of Kalianji Mulji, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant residing at Khadak Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.
To.
JAMNADAS HIRJI, a minor, by his mother and natural, Guardian Premabai widow of Hirji Mulji.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Petitioner abovenamed has on the 25th day of November 1929 presented a Petition to this Hon'ble Court praying that the Petitioner or some other fit and proper person may be appointed guardian of the person and property of the minor abovenamed, for directions and costs and further and other relief.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers will on the 4th day of March, 1930, proceed to hear the said Petition when you are hereby required to appear either in person or by Advocate (O. S.) or by an attorney of this Hon'ble Court to show cause (if any) you have why the prayers in the said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 27th day of February, 1930.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
321

MORE THAN 100,000 CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2-8; State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1|2 price to our clients for a month.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF "FAMOSA CONFECTIONERY."

Under instructions from the Office concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (to-morrow) SATURDAY, the 1st March next, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and risk of Messrs. M. Ebrahim & Co. of Bhaji Pala Lane Bombay:—

15 cases each about 1 cwt. "Famosa Confectionery" of different kinds.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE MILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION), SITUATE AT ...GUSSON ROAD, PAREL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the valuable property known as The Presidency Mills consisting of land with buildings thereon and the machinery therein, on the Mill premises situated at Fergusson Road, by order of and under instructions from the Court Liquidator and the Official Liquidator of The Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., (in liquidation).

All those several pieces or parcels of Foras freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and other structures standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Fergusson Road, Parel, in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and known as the Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., containing by admeasurement 47,945 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's New Nos. a|11929, a|11958, B|11989, c|11992, b|12050, 12060, 12126, c|12050, 12060, 12126, 12053, 12061, B|12113, 12287, 12288, a|12054, b|11929, 1a|12291, c|12295, 12428, 2a|12427, 12429, 1a|11893, c|11935, and New Survey Nos. 4|2854, 1|2823, 6|2850, 1|2859, 3|2848, 2|2857, 4|2857, 4|2851, 2-3|2854, 2858, 3|2857, 1 and 1a|2854, 1|2856, 1|2853, 1|2853, 2|2849, 1|2852, 2B|2820, 2B|2821, 1|2822, 1|2820, 1|2855, 1|2821, 2|2854, and 3|2850, and Cadastral Survey No. 249, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward G Nos. 2022 to 2029, 2030, 2017, 2019, 2035, 2038-39, 2040, 2043, 2076A, 2078 (1), 2079 (3), 2079 (4-5), 2079 (6), 2081 (2), Street Nos. 1018 to 1026, 1013, 1015, 1031, 1034-35-36, 1039, 1072 to 1074, 1074A, 1075, 1075B, 1075C and D, 1075E, 1077-A and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the Lord Reay Mills, on or towards the South by Fergusson Road, on or towards the East by the Tulsi Main Pipe Road and on or towards the West by public passage, together with all machinery, tools, implements and plant in his said premises now lying in the said premises.

For particulars of the machinery and further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MODY BAY PORT TRUST ESTATE (NICOL ROAD), FORT

Under instructions from Messrs Chubb, Gagrat and Ghasvala, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 31st day of July, 1928, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (FRIDAY), the 28th February, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, all the 7|16th share in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that 7|16th share in all that piece of land together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate (Bombay) containing by admeasurement 387-4|9 square yards and bounded on or towards the North by land in the occupation of Dossabhoy Ardeshir Dordi, on or towards the South by Goa Street, on or towards the East by a Road and on or towards the West by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3480 and Cadastral Survey No. 1189 Fort and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagor.

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Riotous fun—Uproarious laughter—Denny making mad love to the most beautiful girl in the world!
DENNY'S BEST That's Great!

"A Vicious Principle In Education."

OPPOSITION TO STATE MONEY FOR ISMAIL COLLEGE.

EDUCATION MINISTER ON BARK BEING WORSE THAN BITE.

DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Reassembling on Thursday afternoon, the Bombay Legislative Council resumed discussion of the demands for Budget grants.

At question time, Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona) asked: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they intend to adopt any measures in respect of differentiation of treatment to be given to political offenders in jails? (b) If so, will they place a copy of the proposals on the Council table?

Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) and (b) As the Hon. member is no doubt aware, an announcement has recently been made by the Government of India regarding the revision of certain important jail rules. It is not intended to introduce any differentiation based on the motive of the offence such as that to which the Hon. member alludes.

After question time, Hon. Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister for Education, made a demand for a grant of Rs. 92,000 for Scientific Department. The grant was made.

This was followed by the Education Minister's demand for a grant of Rs. 1,96,25,000 under "Education-Transferred".

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona) moved to omit the provision of Rs. 8,715 for the establishment of a practising school for the Urdu Training School, Poona, by the transfer of the Central Urdu School from Sholapur to Poona. The cut was lost.

ISMAIL COLLEGE AT ANDHERI.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) moved for the deletion of the provision of Rs. 59,761 for the opening of a new Arts College called the Ismail College at Andheri, near Bombay.

Rao Bahadur Kale pointed out that during the last several years the policy of Government had been not to encourage sectarian institutions. It did not understand why a departure from that rule should be made in this particular case. Their experience was that a number of Arts Colleges in the Presidency were starved for want of funds. A time had come when Arts Colleges had to be discouraged and preference must be given to other sort of institutions. The object of the Education Minister was to encourage and provide for the study of Arabic culture. He (speaker) would ask the Minister if that object would not be better served by encouraging the existing colleges to give training in Arabic culture. He had his misgivings that the step contemplated by the Minister might retard the progress of liberal education in the Presidency. The money at the disposal of the Government could be better utilized by giving scholarships to Muslim students studying Arabic in the existing colleges.

MORE OPPOSITION.

Mr. K. M. Munshi (Bombay University) wished he were in a position to support the grant for the opening of the Ismail College. However, he was not in a position to do so since the grant involved the vicious principle of encouraging communalism. Government had no money for more necessary purposes such as promotion of primary education, compulsory physical education and the like, but they had money to support a college in which preference was to be given to Muslims. When a struggling college asked for a grant Government's reply was that they had no money. They did not mind even if that college was closed. The Government's attitude in coming forward to support a college like this, the speaker submitted, could be easily explained. Government were only paying the price of their political game of putting one community against another. He had his doubts whether Government would have extended the same sympathy, if a Hindu donor would have come forward with a like donation for opening a college where preference was to be given to Hindu students. Government did not mind financial stringency when they had to play their political game.

A number of Hindu donors had given large donations for educational institutions, but none of them had made a stipulation that Hindu students should be given a preferential statements. Parsi donors had given munificent donations for such purposes, but they had not put any conditions on communal grounds. In the interests of both the communities it was suicidal to introduce communalism in an institution imparting higher education. If the condition of giving preference to Muslim students was taken out from the scheme of the college, and if the college equal facilities to all communities alike, he would very willingly support the grant. He did not agree with Rao Bahadur Kale that there was no need of opening more Arts Colleges.

Mr. Hussainbhoy A. Lalji (Bombay), supporting the grant, took objection to the insinuation made in the House that all Muslim members were allies of Government and they were all anti-Hindu. He was not prepared to tell the House that Mr. Munshi who had poured so many invectives against the Muslims had of late turned out to be a rank communalist. Coming to the grant under discussion, the speaker pointed out that Muslim community was backward in education and it was necessary that the boys of that community should be given adequate facilities of getting higher education.

Khan Bahadur M. S. Khuhro (Larkana) opposed the cut and warmly supported the original grant.

"A VICIOUS PRINCIPLE."

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) maintained that if the grant was allowed to be given, it would be the first instance in which State funds would be utilized for giving preference to a particular community. That was, indeed, a very vicious principle.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Desai (Kaira) supported the cut motion.

Thakoresaheb of Kerwada reminded the House that the grant would have been made long ago if the financial condition would have made it possible to do so. Narrating the history of the Ismail College, the speaker pointed out that Government were committed to the scheme as it had come forward. He appealed to Rao Bahadur Kale to withdraw the cut motion.

Mr. Baloch (Karachi) complained that training in Urdu and Arabic literatures was very much neglected in the existing colleges in the Presidency. The proposed Ismail College was intended to supply a keen and long-felt want. There was no communalism in asking money for the progress of education.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Mill-owners' Association) said it was not desirable for Government to accept donations, the use of which was restricted to a particular community. But they had got to look to facts as they presented themselves and not as they should have been. Unfortunately in this country they were working on communal principle. It was not possible for Government to summarily brush aside these considerations.

BARRING PARSIS.

Speaking about the Parsi community, he told the House that there was a growing feeling in his community that the institutions established with Parsi donations, had been barring their doors against Parsi students. He did not mean to say that the feeling was very largely shared, but all the same it did exist to a certain extent.

HINDU SABHAITE.

Mr. Hussenally Rahimtoola (Bombay) congratulated the Minister for providing necessary money for the starting of Ismail College. The real time for raising objection was when Government undertook to have such a college and not now. Mr. Munshi like a true lawyer had made out his case as a representative of the Hindu Maha Sabha, but that was not the case of a representative of a highly enlightened constituency, like the Registered graduates of the Bombay University.

Mr. Syed Miran Mohamad Shah (Hyderabad) opposed the cut motion.

Dr. P. G. Solunki (Nominated) who opposed the cut motion, argued that a donor who had given 3 lakhs in charity had a right to stipulate conditions.

COMMUNALISM—A CANKER.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar (East Khandesh) pointed out that in the scheme proposed there was a provision for the appointment of three professors of Urdu and Arabic literatures. Could not these professors be appointed in the existing colleges rather than starting a solitary college in a solitary place? The principle of preference to a particular community was a vicious one and once introduced it was bound to go deep as a canker. To-day Muslims had come forward for preferential treatment, to-morrow Depressed classes might come and what guarantee was there that such demands would not multiply to an alarming extent in the near future?

Mr. Noor Mohamad (Hyderabad) opposed. Only the day before, a number of speakers had come forward pleading for national unity for the purpose of the Round Table Conference and to-day the self-same speakers had given evidence of what sort of regard they had for the interests of the minorities. So long as this sort of mentality continued to demonstrate itself, he did not know how political unity could be achieved.

SECTARIANISM NOT NEEDED.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkur) said the point at issue was whether there was at present a need for a sectarian college. Government had not made out a case for the establishment of such a college. No college in the Presidency had so far been started on sectarian basis. Even the colleges started by Christian missionaries were open to all communities irrespective of religious differences.

Rao Bahadur Kale then replied to the debate.

BARK WORSE THAN BITE.

The Minister of Education, replying to the debate, characterised the opposition as a bark which, he said, was worse than the bite. It was a surprise that the opposition to the scheme had come forward for the first time although the scheme was before the Council since 1916. A few years back, the foundation-stone of the college was laid by the Governor of Bombay. The members were present at the function and joined in the refreshments but not a word of protest was raised.

What was wrong with the college? Could not they tolerate the idea that some money was going to be spent on Muslim education? An argument was advanced that this was the first sectarian college run by the State in India. He would inform the critics that there was a Muslim college in Madras maintained by the Madras Government.

Mr. Pahalajani: What is the name of that college?

MINISTER WINS.

The Minister: The members should find it out for themselves.

The cut motion was thrown out in the division, only 16 voting for and 52 against.

The House then rose for the day.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S HOPES.

WILL THEY GET SOME RELIEF ?

Fate Of Bombay Mills In Balance.

High hopes are entertaintd by millowners of getting some relief from the Government of India for the textile industry. Until some announcement is made to that effect they are trying to carry on the working of the mills. Some of the mills gave notices last month to their employees terminating their services at the end of February. For the present they have withdrawn these notices and would continue working the mills till the end of March. If situation does not improve in the near future, some of the millowners seriously consier the question of reducing the number of workers. The Petit group mills which had given notices to their employees and which were to expire to-day have extended the same till the end of March.

PARKING CARS IN STREETS.

New Regulation Framed

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, proposes to make the following amendments in the traffic rules for Bombay City.

Any objections or suggestions which may be sent to the Commissioner of Police within one month will be considered:—

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to remain standing for a period of more than 30 minutes on the following streets—

(1) Esplanade Road from Flora Fountain to Rampart Row.
(2) Hornby Road from Flora Fountain to Bori Bunder.
(3) Medows Street.
(4) Church Gate Street (East) from Flora Fountain to St. Thomas Cathedral.
(5) Shaik Memon Street.
(6) Queen's Road.
(7) Kalbadevi Road.
(8) Girgaum Road.
(9) Cavel Street.
(10) Bhuleshwar Road.
(11) Abdul Rehman Street.
(12) Nagdevi Street.
(13) New Queen's Road.
(14) Lamington Road from Queen's Road to Sandhurst Road.

No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt on the following streets:—

(i) Hornby Road between the west footpath and the tramway shelter opposite Bhatia Bagh and (ii) Hornby Vellard.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SATURDAY, March 1.

Bombay Races, Spring Meeting, Second Day.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Common Jurors attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

B. S. D. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee the following new Office-bearers were elected in place of the Responsivist Co-operators who tendered their resignations Mr. R. N. Mehta, President. Mr. S. S. Nayak, Vice-President. Mr. G. D. Bhatt, working Secretary. Mr. R. D. Baliwala, Joint Hon. Secretary. It was also decided to shift the office from Bandra to Ville Parle.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND.—The Band of the 3rd Bn., 19th Hyderabad Regiment, will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand, to-day (Friday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

W. I. NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association will be held at Alice Building, (3rd Floor) Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when all members are requested to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from Bombay of 22nd instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 a.m. on the 26th instant, and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

The N Y K. steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 19th March.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY.—The figures for Wednesday are:—Cases 22; deaths 12; primary vaccinations 158. re-vaccinations 1,644.

WILSON COLLEGE AT-HOME.—The Wilson College "At-Home" to past students will come off to-morrow (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Hatarana" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will now be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 1st proximo.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Saturday, the 1st proximo.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-0 a.m. on Saturday, the 1st proximo.

NON-BRAHMINS & ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

To-day's Public Meeting.

A public meeting of the Hindu Non-Brahmins will be held under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Puppala at Byculla, Hains Road, Gaikawada, near Tendukar's School to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. to express the opinion of the Hindu Non-Brahmin residents, regarding the resolutions passed at the Shivtirth palace's meetings regarding Round Table Conference.

The speakers will be Messrs. V. S. Dongre, Bar-at-Law, Dr. Vadgaokar, Rubal, Khamkar and Nijananda Swami and others. All Hindu Non-Brahmins are requested to attend.

"F" WARD D. C. C.

B. P. C. C. Bye-election.

As there are more than one nomination for the one seat vacant on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, polling will take place on Sunday, 2nd March, between the hours of 2 to 8 p.m. (S. T.). Polling stations are (1) The Committee's office, Kawarana Building, Parel and (2) Nappo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.)

American Journalist On "Flying" Visit To East.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Jerusalem.— Van Lear Black, American newspaper magnate who is flying to Far East, has arrived at Gaza. He leaves for Baghdad on Friday.—Reuter.

BANDRA TRAGEDY.

One Accused To Be Transported For Life.

THREE ACCUSED GET 14 YEARS' R. I. EACH.

The trial of four persons, who were committed to sessions by the Bandra City Court Magistrate, for attempting to poison two Parsi ladies at Bandra, Bai Dhanbai Navroji Modi, and Miss Motibai Edulji Modi (sister of Bai Dhanbai), and for arson and theft, was concluded at Thana, by the Sessions Judge, Mr. B. N. Sanjana, on Tuesday last. All the four accused have been convicted. The first accused, Pedro Lima, who had seven previous convictions, was sentenced to be transported for life. The other three accused have been sentenced to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The Sessions Judge, in passing the sentences, remarked that it would be difficult to find a parallel of such dastardly outrage on defenceless women in the Thana District.

BOMBAY RIOTS' ECHO.

Claim For Compensation.

Evidence was given by Maulana Shaukat Ali on Friday in a claim for compensation arising out of the February riots filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The claimant in this case is Hidayatullah Mahomed Abdulla Ruther, Manager of the firm of Haji Mahomed Din Fazul Karim at Kalbadevi, doing business as wholesale opticians. The applicant alleged that the rioters broke open his shop on February 9 and made a clean sweep of all the contents resulting in a loss of Rs. 2,91,741 for which he claimed damages. He requested the Court to determine compensation in the case.

Mr. Saher appeared for the complainant while Mr. K. F. Nariman on behalf of the ratepayers opposed the claim.

SHAUKAT ALI'S SPECTACLES.

Examined by Mr. Saher the Maulana Shaukat Ali stated that he was the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee and knew the master of the applicant. He had gone to the applicant's firm two or three times before the riots and had purchased spectacles. Sometimes the firm did not charge him anything for certain parts of the spectacles. (Laughter.)

Witness said that he was connected with the "Daily Khilafat" and wrote an article on the riots in which he stated that the applicant's firm had lost nearly Rs. 3 lakhs due to the riots.

Cross-examined by Mr. K. F. Nariman witness stated that some of his friends had told him that the applicant's firm was a big shop.

Mr. Nariman: Is it bigger than Lawrence and Mayo?

Witness: I have not gone there.

Mr. Nariman: Who gave you the information.

"COME TO THE POINT."

Witness: I received information that Mr. Nariman and others were surrounded by rioters and that my presence was required.

Mr. Nariman: We all know about it. Come to the point. (Laughter).

Witness further said that he received his information regarding the loss to the firm from the Muslim Committee.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Feb. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	15.33
To-day's Opening Rate	15.25
Difference	—.03
To--day's Closing Rate	15.52
Difference	plus .19

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	8.15
To-day's Opening Rate	8.14
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	8.18
Difference	plus. 0.3
Broach Expectation	256-0-0

THE LURE OF INDIA.

German Interest In Indian Culture.

NON-VIOLENT METHOD IN POLITICS.

Among all the nations of the world, the Germans are the most appreciative of Indian culture and civilisation. An evidence of this was furnished by Dr. Max Fischer, the foreign correspondent of "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," a leading newspaper of Berlin (Germany), who recently visitcd India along with a large number of passengers on board the S. S. "Resolute". Dr. Fischer had worked as the correspondent of this paper in the Near East, Soviet Russia, Spain, and America.

Dr. Fischer has been seriously studying Indian life and conditions. This was evident from the general knowledge about India that he displayed in his conversation with our representative, and also from the large number of books on India—both in English and German—which were found in his cabin on the ship.

Dr. Fischer spoke with enthusiasm of the strong Indian influence on German scholars and thinkers, in course of an interesting interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who visited him on board the steamer in the Bombay Harbour.

ADMIRATION FOR INDIAN CULTURE.

German scholars and philosophers, said Dr. Fischer, had great admiration for Indian culture and Indian religion. It was Schopenhaur, the great German philosopher, who created an interest among the German people in Indian philosophy. One of his disciples, Paul Denssen, had written in German a history of Indian philosophy in four volumes, and also a work on the modern philosophy of India. The Upanishadas and other Hindu scriptures, and the metaphysical and speculative philosophy of India had a strong fascination for the Germans. The same influence could be traced in some modern lyrical poetry of Germany, particularly in the works of Alfred Mombert, one of the most famous lyrical poets, whose mystical poetry was clearly inspired by the Upanishadas.

Indian art, continued Dr. Fischer, was equally interesting and fascinating to the German people. During the last ten years, as many as eight or ten books on Indian literature and Indian art—paniting, architcture, etc., were published in Germany.

Questioned about the attitude of the German people towards India's struggle for freedom, Dr. Fischer said that Germans know how a subject people were treated by foreign rulers, as the Germans in France and Poland had similar experience. They had, therefore, every sympathy for all movements for national freedom.

Dr. Fischer was then asked about his impressions of India. He and his fellow passengers, he said, had spent ten days in India, visiting Agra, Delhi, Benares and other cities. Personally speaking, he was very much impressed by Benares, the heart of Hindu India. "The religious life of India was very interesting to me. For many years he had been reading books on Hindu religion, The Upanishadas and the sermons of Buddha. And so he had a great desire to see India, and now he took the present opportunity to visit India."

Dr. Fischer was equally interested in the political conditions in this country. He had talked to all classes of people—Indians as well as Englishmen—whenever he had the opportunity. But ten days, he said, was too short, a period for him to form an individual and independent opinion.

NON-VIOLENCE METHOD.

Dr. Fischer was unable to see the efficacy of the non-violence method advocated by Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders. European mentality, he said, could not understand how India could nope to succeed with non-violence principle in politics.

Our representative suggested that European history furnished some instances of the success of passive resistance.

Dr. Fischer was still emphatic in his opinion, and gave the recent instance of his own people. After the last great war, he said, when the Ruler valley, the industrial area of Germany, was under the occupation of the French, the German residents of the area who were disarmed tried non-violence resistance. They refused to obey the orders of the French authorities, and the workmen refused to work. This method, however, was unsuccessful in its object. Ultimately, however, the French did withdraw, but it was as a result of the Anglo-American opinion being against the French occupation of the Ruler.

What do you think of the independence movement in India?—asked our representative.

Dr. Fischer replied that there were obvious difficulties like the Hindu-Muslim differences, the caste sentiment among the Hindus, etc. He had not enough opportunity to make a fuller study of Indian conditions, and, therefore, he was not in a position to say whether India was ripe for independence.

A LUXURIOUS STEAMER.

The S. S. 'Resolute" on which Dr. Fischer is travelling is a large German steamer of the Hamburg-America-line. The ship is on a world tour, covering the cruise from New York to New York in 5 months. It is elaborately equipped with all the modern conveniences and luxuries, and possesses spacious saloons, dining halls, swimming pools, sporting deck, gymnassium, a large electric laundry, and a "winter garden". It has also an electric contrivance by which water comes out at the tap considerably cooled and sterilised, and our representative who was visited to have a drink found it even cooler than iced water. The steamer, in short, is ideally equipped for a cruise in the tropics.

On enquiry, our representative was informed that a passenger had to pay from 2,000 dollars to 12,000 dollars, according to the class of cabin he occupied, and this included the passage and all the conveniences on the steamer, and also railway expenses in the countries visited.

There were 380 passengers on the ship, 300 Americans and 80 Europeans. Among these were a great many prominent persons and millionaires. Mr. Feber, of the well-known Johann Feber's pencil manufacturing company of Bavaria and Mr. Speyer, a well-known banker of New York and Mrs. Speyer are also on the ship.

The "Resolute" has left the Bombay Harbour to continue its cruise by way of Penang, Malacca, Singapore, China and Japan, and from htere to Honolulu (Hawaiian Islands), finally returning to New York about summer.

Latest News.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Five miners have been killed and twenty injured in a colliery explosion followed by fire at Haydock in Lancashire. The Rescuers worked feverishly but were delayed and greatly endangered by the fact that timber supporting the roof and sides of the pit was on fire. Eventually a gang equipped with extinguishers subdued the flames. Two women doctors did heroic work. They descended the pit and established a dressing station near the source of explosion.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Foreign Office denies newspaper the statement that it has received a communication from the Italian Government refusing to take proceedings against Gialdini.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Mander asked whether it was Government's policy to arrive by international agreement at the Naval Conference at the largest possible scrapping of battleship tonnage.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he had nothing to add to the statement of policy contained in the British Memorandum.

Com. Kenworthy asked whether the sentence in memorandum looking forward to eventual disappearance of battleships was the policy of the British delegation at the Conference.

Mr. MacDonald said:—"It is the policy of His Majesty's Government. It is the aim that has got to be attained by International Agreement. We cannot go one pound avoirdupois beyond what other powers do" (Conservative cheers). Mr. MacDonald added that he certainly expected to arrive at an international agreement on naval disarmament.—Reuter.

BENARES, Feb. 27.

Mr. B. E. Dreyfus, District Magistrate, to-day convicted Kedarprasad, Assistant Secretary and Vidyaranya, member of Benares Youth League under Section 124A I. P. C. the charge relating to posting of revolutionary leaflets entitled "Philosophy of Bomb" issued by the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. Each of the accused was sentenced to 4 months simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50/- in default, further two months simple imprisonment. The Magistrate ordered special class treatment for the prisoners.

Both the accused were arrested here on Independence Day.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1930.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

—:o:—

Whatever may be the prospects of a communal settlement at the "All-Parties' Conference" at Delhi, the very attempt in face of odds is a commendable one. If the attempt is successful, the country cannot be too grateful to the Conference. But it must be confessed that the chances of any lasting settlement are just at present very few. And the difficulties in the way should be carefully noted by all those who sincerely seek a settlement. In the first place, the communalists are becoming more and more uncompromising. If they insisted on half a dozen points last year, they insist on a dozen now; and even a man like Mr. Jinnah is adding to his points. Mr. Jayakar observed that "the reality of the situation had not yet arisen and would be faced only at the Round Table Conference." But he was wrong in supposing that the difficulties would be fewer at the London Conference. In all probability, in the existing circumstances, they would be more. They would have nearly vanished if Government had accepted the conditions urged by the Congress. They would be surmountable even now if the Government would declare that at least on the communal question they would accept only such proposals as a representative Indian body might make. But they will not willingly part with their trump card. So long as they have the whip hand of the situation, they will continue to be the disturbing factor, and communalists would rather ingratiate themselves with them than persuade their countrymen. It is only when the people get the whip hand of the situation that the communalists would listen to reason. That is why the Congress is busy forging sanctions behind the National Demand.

The unreasonableness of the communalists will be obvious to all dispassionate critics if the fourteen points of Mr. Jinnah, who is not an extreme communalist, are examined. His insistence on the residuary powers being vested in the provinces can hardly be taken seriously, being utterly inconsistent with the recent history of India and the trend of Federations all over the world. His demand that "the representation of communal groups shall continue to be by means of electorates as at present, provided it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon the separate electorate in favour of joint electorate", if insisted upon, will break up any conference of Nationalists. They have suffered so terribly from the effects of communal electorates that they would not tolerate them any longer, whatever alternative safeguards for minorities they might be prepared to consider. Mr. Jinnah also demands that provisions should be made in the Constitution itself giving Muslims "adequate share" "in all the services" and "in self-governing bodies". We are curious to see his own draft of such provisions in the Constitution, and he might as well state if anywhere else in the world any such provisions are to be found in national constitutions. "No Cabinet either Central or Provincial shall be formed without there being a proportion of Muslim Ministers, at least one-third." After this it should be reckoned a mercy that "adequate representation" is not insisted upon in the pass lists of competitive tests. Of such of Mr. Jinnah's 14 points as are not already conceded at the last All-Parties' Conference, those, for instance, which relate to cultural autonomy and religious liberty, the only point worth considering is the demand for one-third representation for Muslims in the Central Legislature, provided there is to be no such thing as communal electorates. Many Nationalists would concede this point for the sake of a settlement, it being understood that this and other similar concessions are to be for a brief temporary period. If the Delhi Conference by any chance arrives at a reasonable settlement, the country in all probability will accept it despite its shortcomings, hoping to remove them in the course of time when the disturbing forces will have been eliminated. But if the Conference fails, the Congress will solve the question in its own way. And just at present easily the best way is for minorities as well as the majority to forget their differences among themselves, to remember their common differences with the Government and to remedy the latter first. That done, India will solve her communal question at least as efficiently as other free countries have done.

"PROFITABLE INDUSTRIES".

—:o:—

The Industry Book Depot of Calcutta has published a booklet entitled "Profitable Industries" and priced at Re. 1/6. The object of the book is laudable inasmuch as it claims to give "a detailed description of small industries turning articles of daily needs and capable of being manufactured by small capitalists with profit". But it is doubtful if its contents will satisfy the enthusiasm of the eager reader aspiring to set up a new industry, whether as a main or side occupation. The present conditions of the country are such that it would be a tall order to describe any small industry as "profitable," least of all those which have to compete with factory-made articles. No hand industry can expect to hold its own unless it satisfies one or more of the following conditions: (a) where the material used is such as power cannot readily handle, such as horsehair, bristles, coir, bamboos and the like; (b) where the human hand yields substantially a more valuable product such as hand-made lace, embroidery, etc.; (c) where the products suit the peculiar local or general taste such as handloom saris, khans, etc.; (d) where the hand labour can successfully compete with power such as the Indian handloom industry in general; where the proximity of cheap and abundant raw material gives a decided advantage over power. Now turning to the industries which the author has treated in the book, we find that they are the following: brushes, rope making, coir and coir ropes, hat manufacture, cigar making, biri making, manufacture of lozenges, mineral waters, milk sugar, lens making, polishing papers and globe making. Applying to these industries the tests mentioned above, it is difficult to assert which of them come within the scope of 'profitable' small industries. Two of them, however, being old have still held the field. There are rope making and biri making industries, the former chiefly as a village industry supplying the various requirements of agriculture and the latter as a town industry (thanks to the increasing number of smokers, not excluding school children) has afforded to many an enterprising spirit a thriving trade.

In appraising the suitability of the various industries the author himself wisely recommends a critical analysis of the following factors: whether the capital required as initial outlay and for meeting the recurring expenses can be raised in the country and falls within the means of the prospective manufacturers; whether properly trained workers are available for the various operations of the industry; whether the cost of machinery is justified by its capacity, working cost and wear and tear; whether raw material required for the industry can be had cheaply and abundantly and whether the supply of the materials is regular; whether the outturn and the cost of production including selling charges would render the manufactory a commercial success; whether there is a steady demand for the articles of production with special reference to the market, competition, future prospects, etc.; whether the waste materials can be utilised in the manufacture of by-products or can be disposed of in the market; and, lastly, whether expert knowledge regarding the process of manufacture is available in the country. No doubt, the author has given some details of the process of manufacturing the goods, but the chief criterion of success of an industry is marketing, which has become a science in itself, more intricate and important than the technique of manufacture. We suggest that when dealing with other industries the author may with the advantage, indicate how far each of them satisfies the above-mentioned canons laid down by himself.

INDIAN PRINCES AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

—:o:—

The Indian Princes' interest in all-India questions even for the purpose of distinction at the League of Nations is commendable. The Chamber of Princes has adopted a resolution that Indian Princes should lead the Indian delegation to the League of Nations at least once in a cycle of three years. The Maharaja of Alwar, speaking on the resolution, said that Princes cordially agreed to their being led by British India and hoped that, when their turn came to lead the deputation that position would be equally cordially accepted by British Indians. The claim is not an unreasonable one and the Indian people would welcome an Indian Prince leading India's Delegation to the League. But whether it is an Indian Prince or an Indian commoner, who leads the Deputation, the country will not gain anything until it is a member of the League on terms of complete equality with other countries.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

—:o:—

When the Home Member moved for a grant of Rs. 6,74,000 under the head of "Education-reserved," including about five lakhs for the European and Anglo-Indian schools, several members of the Bombay Legislative Council very properly protested against the racial discrimination shown in the higher grants to such schools. The Home Member admitted that "rather more money was spent per child in the European school than on the Indian school," but sought to explain away the excess by adding that "Government considered it unfortunate that there should be any differentiation, but they had to deal with hard facts." In the first place, as Mr. Patasker showed with uncontestable figures, it is not "rather" more money that is spent on the European schools, the expenditure on a scholar in the European and Anglo-Indian schools being more than double the amount expended on the Indian scholar. And the hardest fact the public have to face is that Government deliberately tolerate and continue the discrimination.

INDIAN HOME RULE.

WHO ARE THE REAL ENEMIES ?

(BY J. D. JENKINS).

A distinguished "Liberal" addressed the "Council of Elders" at Delhi the other day. Sir Sankaran Nair, moved a pompous resolution about Dominion Status. Every "Liberal" seems to be of the opinion that "Dominion Status" is actually in the "offing"—so to speak. This crowd of shepherds without a flock, are satisfied that in a year or so India will be "another Canada"—wholly Free. When Queen Victoria ascended the throne, Canada was rent by internal discord much as India is to-day. Two nations and several sects were "warring in the bosom of a single State"; the old French settlers stirring against the English new-comers to realise their dream of "a Canadian Nation,"—all French in speech, in customs, and in ideas. Moreover, the elected assembly in each province in Lower Canada or Quebec, where the French out-numbered the English by three to one, as well as in Upper Canada, which was mainly English—was in perpetual conflict with its nominated Council, or "Upper House," and with the heads of the executive departments who owed allegiance only to the Governor. Then in 1837 a number of discontented Frenchmen were exasperated into revolt. They were, however, few in number, they were badly led, and they were easily put down. But the slender tie which bound Canada to England was being strained to breaking-point. English "statesmen" were in despair, (just as most of them are to-day about India),—and were convinced that Canada was as good as lost. It was in fact "a lost Dominion."

MELBOURNE'S BRAIN WAVE.

The infamous Tory Party had not yet "adopted" the Colonies, and Peel saw clearly a new Ireland rapidly growing up in every Colony we possessed. Then the amiable and "easy going" Melbourne had a "brain wave"—he made a bold stroke. He hurried a bill through parliament, creating Lord Durham —"Radical Jack" of the Reform Cabinet—High Commissioner of Canada, and investing him with the powers of a dictator. His instructions were, to conciliate the Canadians at any cost, reconcile the opposing parties, and propose a remedy for their grievances. In Canada, he speedily won all hearts. But he was attacked at Home for "exceeding his legal powers." He was most shamefully abandoned by the Cabinet, which a few weeks before had been willing to grant him any powers he asked. He was actually "censored for unconstitutional conduct," by a vote of the House of "Lords." But, Durham was still the same old "Radical Jack," he could not brook the insult. He threw up his post: told Melbourne and his Cabinet to "go to hell," and returned home. But he had still to render his greatest service to Canada. His famous Report prescribed as a remedy for the racial division of the Colony, the Union of the Upper and the Lower Provinces under a joint Legislature in which French and English representatives would be equal and laid down the general rule—applicable to other Colonies as well as Canada—that the heads of the Executive departments—the Ministers, as they would have been called in England—though acceptable to the Governor, should be acceptable to the Legislature, and answerable to it, and (most important of all)—should be taught to look to no support whatsoever from England in any contest with a Colonial Legislature or Colonial questions. The "Canada Act" of 1840 united the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada and the Governors of the United Colony followed the practice of "Responsible Government" whereby the heads of the Executive department became "amenable to the will of the elected Assembly." And "Responsible Government has ever since been accepted as the only sound constitutional doctrine wherever a British Colony or Dependency" has reached the stage of maturity which entitles it to ful rights of Self-Government."

INDIAN JUDASES.

Such briefly is the story of the establishment of Self-Government in Canada. How does anyone outside a mad-house believe that the Home Government intend to establish in India a constitution in India which would bear any resemblance to that of Canada? All that Britain proposes to do is to continue with "the task" of educating the politically-minded in India and displaying an inexhaustible readiness, and desire "to place upon Indian shoulders an ever-growing share in the task of

(Continued on next page.)

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN PORTUGUESE INDIA?

INTERESTED PROPAGANDA.

(By "OBSEVER.")

"There is another new development which is most important. For the first time the Portuguese colonies have balanced their budgets. Special care has been exercised not to diminish the economic and social services, but while these have been maintained economies have been effected and the colonies are now self-supporting. This speaks well for the prospect of the colonies and at the same time it removes a financial burden from the home government. The colonies are in fact now being carefully developed. People in many parts of the world will be able to see this for themselves this year when a special delegation will be touring in foreign countries showing films and explaining the work and the possibilities in the Portuguese colonies."

One need hardly make any apology for quoting this whole passage from an interview with Count de Pena Garcia,' former Portuguese Minister of Finance,' which was featured recently as a special article by a local Anglo-Indian daily as it furnishes a characteristic specimen of the none-too-clever Imperialist propaganda that we are expected to swallow. It has also other equally interesting aspects not only for the Portuguese colonial public but for a larger public composed of individuals who might feel inclined to scrutinise the critical news that is served from time to time, for their edification by news agencies and their patrons, the propagandist Anglo-Indian newspapers.

A RAISON D'ETRE.

To begin with, the Count's outlook on "the Outlook for Portugal" is much too optimistic to be normal or, indeed, intelligible, not to say acceptable, to those of us, at any rate, who know a thing or or two about General Carmona's dictatorship in Portugal. The Count strikes one as a remarkable exception to the rule which Mr. Philip Guedalla so laconically lays down namely, that the ex-ministers in Portugal are ex-ministers also in the professional undertaker's sense—which explains away the Count's cheerful disposition. We have further to remember that General Carmona's dictatorship which is essentially based on the suppression of the free Press and on force cannot tolerate any but the 'optimistic' outlook. The economist or financier must look out of the one window of the dictatorial viewpoint—or he must keep his silence.

DEVELOPMENT v. EXPLOITATION.

We may, however, venture to raise doubts about the finality and omniscience of the Count's survey of the colonial situation, which appears to possess all the authority of a Papal Encyclical, in the light of certain facts which we are placed in a better position to examine. We certainly do not know of the "new development" in the Portuguese Indian colony of Goa, nor indeed of its ever being 'a financial burden' on "the home Government'. True, in the dear, old days when the royal monarchs of Portugal were afflicted with a religious piety, they used to be fibbed by their representatives down in Goa into sending money, for the uplift of the 'damned heathens.' St. Xavier's interesting correspondence treats of this. But no imperial "Home" Government would care to keep its colonies on a 'burden' basis, in these days. If anything Goa maintains a large highly paid bureaucracy composed largely of Europeans and "mesticos" and the grovelling poverty in which the Goanese masses are forced to live proves the very opposite of the statement. The present Governor of Goa, General Creveiro Lopes, had further had a majority of Indian members in the administration of very long standing overhauled and replaced by European and Eurasian, military officers with increased salaries. Does this mean 'development?' Does it rather not mean colonial exploitation by the 'Home' Government in so far as posts for the Carmona partisans is concerned?

A FEW FACTS.

On the other hand, Goa is practically existing on emigration, a little over one lakh of Goanese earning their living in British India and Africa. Their earnings serve to balance the huge economic deficits of the budget for the value of Goa's imports is four times that of its exports. The percentage of illiteracy is nearly 90 per cent. amongst a population of more than half a million strong and an economic system is allowed to operate here which while it enables to keep in monopoly and affuence a handful of 'bhatcars' (the landed gentry), drives away a majority of intelligent, young men and women from their homes. The military dictatorship has suppressed the independent Press and this fact explains how the ever-growing misery of the population fails to find a public expression. This state of affairs exposes at least the character of the propaganda that the Anglo-Indian section of the Press, carries on. The exposure has a lesson for the Goanese as well as for the larger British Indian public.

The touring delegation may well be expected to edify the civilised world with demonstration of such work as the process of alcoholic-poisoning and brewing of that Goan absinth 'caju,' which form a source of major revenue to the Government. They might explain how this bit of territory in the heart of British India is kept in preparedness of war with an army of white military officers doing civilians' work spelling starvation and poverty to the sweated tax-payer. Only one is doubtful whether the publicity delegation would come down to India.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Contrast.

The British and the Anglo-Indian Press have set up a veritable howl at Mahatma Gandhi's plan of civil disobedience. Some of the papers pretend to ridicule it, others are in a rage, but all seem to have a vague consciousness that the day of reckoning is drawing nigh. But the sage of Sabarmati is as serene as ever, gentle as a lamb yet brave as a lion. In the latest issue of "Young India" he gives some instructions to civil resisters which strikingly display his cool courage, phenomenal rectitude and fairness to the bitterest opponent. Some of the instructions are: "A civil resister will not salute the Union Jack, nor will he insult it or officials, English or Indian. In the course of the struggle if any one insults an official or commits an assault upon him, a civil resister will protect such official or officials from the insult or attack even at the risk of his life." There is no truer friend of the British than Mahatmaji nor a more uncompromising foe of British dominance.

Stop The Epidemic.

If the report is true that thousands of child marriages are being celebrated in Bengal and many more thousands are about to be celebrated for the purpose of evading the Sarda Act, which is to come into force in April next, it is indeed a serious matter which should instantly call forth the activity of all reformers, young and old of both sexes. Some of the marriages that are said to have already taken place, of children under eight, are farces that deserve to be nullified like all contracts made under undue pressure. It is the duty of all reformers and indeed of all sane men and women to prevent further marriages of this type by all possible methods of social pressure, even if the aid of law cannot be immediately requisitioned. Reasonable social boycott of all the adult parties to such marriages, not excluding the officiating priests, is a thoroughly permissible method and is often a wholesome preventive method. It is cowardice to be merely looking on while babies are being forced into wed-lock in the name of religion.

A Thought For The Day.

"In accord with the sacred principle of self-determination, India must draw up her own Constitution.

"The imperial dictation of England in 1919 disregarded India's right to shape her own Constitution, exhibited the cowardice and insincerity of British statesmanship, and transgressed against the vital principle of self-determination for which the Great War was fought."

V. H. RUTHERFORD.

Practice Makes Perfect.

"You cough with much more ease this morning," said the doctor.

"That's not remarkable," retorted the patient. "I've been practising all night."

WORLD OF SPORT

REFLECTIONS ON THE BOMBAY RACES.

Why Terms Races Are Unpopular.

(BY CERBERUS.)

The Bombay Races or Big Meetings came to an end on Saturday last. Races of a very interesting order were witnessed during those five meetings, and the contest between Star of Italy and Acumen in the Eclipse Stakes of India and the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup provided the public with a good deal of thrilling sensation. The consensus of opinion after the Eclipse Stakes was to the effect that Star of Italy was a better horse than Acumen, but after the manner the latter trounced Star of Italy in the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup opinion was divided, and many consider Acumen to be a superior horse. I think over a mile and a quarter Star of Italy is decidedly a better horse, but over a mile Acumen is a better galloper. Some maintain that Acumen might have beaten Star of Italy in the Eclipse Stakes if he was ridden by Sibbritt who understands the horse so well. There is much truth in this as proper riding undoubtedly makes a lot of difference to even a good animal. A jockey who knows all the peculiarities of his mount has a decided advantage over one who rides the horse for the first time however good a horseman he may be. We daily get instances of this, and it incidentally explains why clever jockeys who prefer to be free lances have generally a poor season.

POOR FRAMING OF RACES.

It is a pity that the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup provided a great disappointment as far as the field was concerned. Terms races in Bombay are seldom a success owing to the strange manner in which these races are framed. Surely there is room for improvement here. It is the opinion of many experienced sportsmen that new terms ought to be introduced to equalize the contestants and thus attract good fields. Of the handicap races, the Byculla Club Cup and the Turf Club Cup did not attract classic candidates. The quality in these important events is yearly deteriorating. These big events in Bombay and Poona suffer from the point of view of good class owing to the fact that first and second classes compete for these races. In Bombay, at present, there are few genuine stayers among English as well as Arab horses. First class horses are penalized excessively in order to accommodate poor second class candidates, and the result is invariably that indifferent animals win owing to the light weight they carry.

FLAWS IN THE HANDICAP.

In the Byculla Club Cup horses like Long Reign, Stinger, Tynagh, Shipshape, three of them carrying 9-7 and over, saw their chances extinguished by this severe handicap. Even such an indifferent performer like Conciliator was allotted 9-stone over such a long distance. I was surprised to see the public instal this horse a red hot favourite in spite of a severe heavy penalty. His failure did not in the least surprise me for I never considered him anything else than a second class performer. The same remark may be applied to the Turf Club Cup, though Sheema, the only genuine first class stayer in that race, ran remarkably well with such a heavy impost. Why was Jodi, who is known to be only a ten-furlong performer, given 9-10? Such horses as Dhidha'a, also a ten-furlong horse, and Shivaji Prasad with 9-4 had absolutely no chance in that race. I do not mention these instances to blame the handicapper; it was not his fault, it was due to unfortunate method of framing those races which is responsible for the poor results obtained and the complete effacement of first class horses. At the same time with regard to the handicapping, I think most sportsmen will agree with me that horses should be handicapped according to their known capacity. Who would give a sprinter like Saxpence more weight, or say the same weight he would carry in a sprint race in a long distance event? It is also absurd to enter horses whose limitations are known in distances they cannot hope to win over. It has often been suggested that these classic events should be reserved for first class horses only.

A WORN-OUT TRADITION.

It is really remarkable how the Englishman is a stickler for convention and tradition. Year after year we witness the arrival in State of His Excellency the Governor to the race course. I do not think that any intelligent Britisher, much less the Governor, attaches any real importance to this ceremony with its poor pageantry which has now degenerated into a prosaic affair. No intelligent Indian does though he views it good humouredly, and always accords a hearty welcome to His Excellency the Governor and company As it is, the whole show has been robbed of half its former "splendour". There is, for instance, no return journey in State which was even more imposing than the arrival. Probably there is a good deal of sentiment attached to this medieval function: It, perhaps, reminds the exiled Britisher of the glorious Ascot pageantry when Their Majesties, the King and Queen, arrive in State and are received by a most distinguished gathering. The Indian counterpart of this probably also affords some satisfaction to the few gentlemen who get an opportunity to don their generally ill-fitting grey suits and the same coloured top hats, though this "accoutrement" in the tropical sort is anything but comfortable. Well, let tradition live. Some people like it. In a few days more there will be an arrival in State in Kolhapur to remind those in that State of the imposing pageantry of Bombay.

THE MOUNT ARGOS' CASE.

Reverting to the Mount Argos' case I was interested to read the notice in the Racing Calendar of Thursday, the 30th of January last, page 388, that "The Stewards interviewed Mr. Shantidas Askuran and expressed themselves as extremely dissatisfied with the running of his horses in general and directed that he should exercise better supervision in future." This is a strong support to my views, expressed recently in these columns, that the Stewards appeared to have acted with unbecoming haste in this affair which cost two young men, in my opinion two innocent persons, their licenses to train and ride in Bombay. I come to this conclusion because of the hesitant manner the racing authorities appeared to have adopted in this case. To begin with, they seemed to have wavered a good deal as regards the responsibility of the owner in the affair. It will be remembered that the "Evening News of India" of 20th January last mentioned that the "Stewards had asked Mr. Shantidas Askuran to exercise better supervision over the management of his stable." In the same paper of the 21st January there was published an official contradiction by the W. I T. C. to the effect that "It was not correct that the owner was cautioned as to the future management of his stable." Two days later, that is to say, on January the 23rd, there appeared in the same paper another official notice of the W. I. T. C. to the effect that the Stewards 'did express' their great dissatisfaction to Mr. Shantidas and the notice characterized the statements in the Press as "unauthorised". Fancy saying this after their own notice two days previously! All this shows unnecessary and undue excitement over this unfortunate affair, which on calm investigation might have resulted to the satisfaction of all concerned. I doubt not that the Stewards who are honourable and sporting gentlemen will amend all this on proper reflection. They owe this to the innocent victims.

"Ful Dol" Fair At Dwarka.

Dwarka—a station on the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway will again be a scene of great bustle during the ensuing "Ful Dol" Fair which commences on the 15th March. Pilgrims from all parts of India have already commenced pouring in, in large numbers, especially from Marwar side which regard this occasion as one of the greatest fixtures of the year at Dwarka. There are many reasons why pilgrims from distant parts prefer this season, for a visit to Dwarka. The "Dolotsav" celebrations that are held in the temple of Shree Ranchhodraijee on the first day of the fair have a peculiar sanctity and attraction for pilgrims for a visit to Dwarka, on this particular occasion. In prerail days, too, devotees were attracted to visit Dwarka, the city of many of the romantic associations of Shri Krishna in large numbers on this occasion on foot or in primeval vehicles, undergoing arduous journey. These hardships have now disappeared as the advent of railway joining the "Krishna Bhumi" with any Railway Station in India. To further facilitate the pilgrims visiting Dwarka, the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway have arranged to run through third Class carriages between Delhi and Dwarka and between Hyderabad (Sind) and Jamnagar, as also a Hindu Dining Car between Rajkot Junction and Dwarka. Besides a Publicity Section has been opened which cater for the convenience of the pilgrims and supply travel details to those who write for them.

"NELSON" RESCUES CREW OF A SHIP.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Rugby.—The British battleship "Nelson," while proceeding to Malta yesterday, rescued the Master and all crew of the s.s. "Fofo," which sank after an explosion in its hold. The Master and crew of the "Fofo" are being taken to Algiers in the battleship "Rodney" —B.O.W.

"THE GAISHA"

—:o:—

English Opera By St. Teresa's School Pupil.

"Gaisha", the well-known musical play by Sidney Johnson will be staged by the students of the St. Teresas' High School at the Opera House on Monday and Tuesday next at 6 p.m. It has been jointly produced by Mr. A. Boune who was associated with the recent Bombay Amateurs' Pantomime and Mr. J. P. Da Costa who will conduct the music which he has adapted from the original opera in two voices. There will be specially reduced prices of Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

About a hundred students, both boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 17 will form the cast of players, and the chorus has been well drilled. These juvenile amateurs, it will be recalled, had successfully staged two light operas "H. M. S. Pinafore" a couple of years ago and the "Mikado" the preceding year.

The performance is in aid of the St. Teresas' High School which has on its roll about 700 pupils among whom are a large number of Parsis and some Hindus, besides Christians. The school is badly in need of a new building and additional funds to meet its growing expenses. The performance, therefore, deserves every encouragement from the public.

DELIGHTFUL INDIAN MUSIC.

—:o:—

Miss Mahiboob Bai At The Opera House.

Lovers of Indian music were afforded a splendid opportunity of listening to delightful music at the Royal Opera House on Thursday night when Miss Maheboob Bai, the talented musician of Sholapur gave a choice selection of Indian songs. She is an exceptionally good singer gifted with a sweet and melodious voice and perfect scientific knowledge of the art. Her interpretation of the "Yaman", "Khyal" and "Tumri" 'rags' evoked repeated encores from the audience. In the second act she gave recitations of "Bhajan" and other songs with acting which gave a peculiar charm and expression to the songs. The programme consisted of a selection of fifteen songs all of which merited appreciation. It is a pity that the theatre was thin although she amply deserved a better and warmer reception. It is to be hoped that there would be better house wheen she repeats her performance to-night at the Opera House.

DADAR GIRLS' SCHOOL.

—:o:—

Prize Distribution Ceremony.

The Indian Education Society's High School for girls held its prize distribution ceremony and Social gathering on February 23 in a Shamiana, where Mr. Haridas Madhavdas Amersey presided.

After the girls had gone through an interesting programme of entertainment Miss Manek Patwardhan described the gradual growth of the school from humble beginnings, and the numerous sacrifices made by the conductors of the institution. The number of students now was 250, and it was due mainly to the efficient staff they maintained. She hoped they would succeed in collecting the Rs. 50,000 which they so urgent needed ly and appealed for public for help, since the school deserved it so richly.

Mr. Haridas then distributed the prizes to the winners and praised the work done by the conductors of the school, which, he said observed all the help the public could give.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Civil Appointments.

Mr. S. Ridley, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Thar Parkar.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Hyderabad.

Sahebzada Sardar Muhammad Khan to act temporarily as Collector of Nawabshah.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad, M.B.E., to be Collector of Sukkur.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Karachi.

Mr. K. V. Koundinya to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Kanara.

Rao Saheb G. R. Patkar to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana.

Mr. E. T. C. Vas to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba.

Mr. G. G. Gokhale, to officiate as an Assist Accounts Officer.

Mr. R. A. Kalle, M.B.B.S., has been granted by the High Commissioner for India extension of leave.

Major W. C. Spackman, I.M.S., to be Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, and Superintendent, Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR SERVICE

—:o:—

Questions In Commons.

NO HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH HOLLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Commons to-day Commander Kenworthy asked when the establishment of England-Australia air mail service was expected and whether arrangements had been made with the Dutch Government for the use of landing grounds, aerodromes and facilities for flying boats in the Dutch Indies.

Mr. Montague replied that he could not give a definite date and said that the answer to the second part of the question was in the negative. But no trouble was anticipated in negotiations with Holland, especially in view of the fact that the Dutch had facilities from us at Singapore.

Commander Kenworthy declared that there was hesitation to grant facilities in view of the possible reprisals.

Mr. Montague said there was a good deal of misapprehension in this connection. It was a matter within jurisdiction of the Indian Government who hesitated to grant facilities to the British as well as the Dutch until meterological wireless and ground organisation were complete for these flights.—Reuter.

"WHEN I AM ARRESTED".

—:o:—

(Continued From Page 1.)

burns itself. Therefore, a Satyagrahi, i. e. a civil resister will joyfully suffer even unto death.

It follows therefore, that a civil resister, whilst he will strain every nerve to compass the end of the existing rule, will do no intentional injury in thought, word or deed to the person of a single Englishman. This necessarily brief explanation of Satyagraha will perhaps enable the reader to understand and appreciate the following rules:

AS AN INDIVIDUAL

1. A Satyagrahi, i.e., a civil resister will harbour no anger.
2. He will suffer the anger of the opponent.
3. In so doing he will put up with assaults from the opponent, never retaliate; but he will not submit, out of fear of punishment or the like, to any order given in anger.
4. When any person in authority seeks to arrest a civil resister, he will voluntarily submit to the arrest, and he will not resist the attachment or removal of his own property, if any, when it is sought to be confiscated by authorities.
5. If a civil resister has any property in his possession as a trustee, he will refuse to surrender it, even though in defending it he might lose his life. He will, however, never retaliate.
6. Non-retaliation excludes swearing and cursing.
7. Therefore a civil resister will never insult his opponent, and therefore also not take part in many of the newly coined cries which are contrary to the spirit of 'ahimsa'.
8. A civil resister will not salute the Union Jack, nor will he insult it or officials, English or Indian.
9. In the course of the struggle if any one insults an official or commits an assault upon him, a civil resister will protect such official or officials from the insult or attack even at the risk of his life.

AS A PRISONER.

10. As a prisoner, a civil resister, will behave courteously towards prison officials, and will observe all such discipline of the prison as is not contrary to self-respect; as for instance, whilst he will 'salam' officials in the usual manner, he will not perform any humiliating gyrations and refuse to shout Victory to Sarkar or the like. He will take cleanly cooked and cleanly served food, which is not contrary to his religion, and will refuse to take food insultingly served or served in unclean vessels.
11. A civil resister will make no distinction between an ordinary prisoner and himself, will in no way regard himself as superior to the rest, nor will he ask for any conveniences that may not be necessary for keeping his body in good health and condition. He is entitled to ask for such conveniences as may be required for his physical or spiritual well-being.
12. A civil resister may not fast for want of conveniences whose deprivation does not involve any injury to one's self-respect.

AS A UNIT.

13. A civil resister will joyfully obey all the orders issued by the leader of the corps, whether they please him or not.
14. He will carry out orders in the first instansce even though they appear to him insulting, inimical or foolish, and then appeal to higher authority. He is free before joining to determine the fitness of the corps to satisfy him, but after he has joined it, it becomes a duty to submit to its discipline irksome or otherwise. If the sum total of the energy of the corps appears to a member to be improper or immoral, he has a right to sever his connection, but being within it, he has no right to commit a breach of its discipline.
15. No civil resister is to expect maintenance for his dependents. It would be an accident if any such provision is made. A civil resister entrusts his dependents to the care of God. Even in ordinary warfare wherein hundreds of thousands give themselves up to it, they are able to make no previous provision. How much more, then, should such be the case in Satyagraha? It is the universal experience that in such times hardly anybody is left to starve.

IN COMMUNAL FIGHTS.

16. No civil resister will intentionally become a cause of communal quarrels.
17. In the event of any such outbreak, he will not take sides, but he will assist only that party which is demonstrably in the right. Being a Hindu he will be generous towards Musalmans and others, and will sacrifice himself in the attempt to save non-Hindus from a Hindu attack. And if the attack is from the other side, he will not participate in any retaliation but will give his life in protecting Hindus.
18. He will, to the best of his ability, avoid every occasion that may give rise to communal quarrels.
19. If there is a procession of Satyagrahis they will do nothing that would the religious susceptibilities on any community and they will not take part in any other processions that are likely to wound such susceptibilities.

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FRENCH CABINET.

—:o:—

Tardieu Entrusted To Form ?

POINCARE'S INTERVENTION

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Paris.—M. Poincare has intervened in the negotiations for the formation of a Tardieu Cabinet. He interviewed M. Besnard, formerly the War Minister and a prominent member of the Radical Party in the Senate. It is noteworthy that M. Poincare is undoubtedly prepared, as soon as his health permits, to resume responsibilities of Government if called upon to do so.—Reuter.

TARDIEU AGAIN TO BE PREMIER?

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Rugby.—The latest news from Paris states that M. Tardieu has been entrusted to form a Cabinet, and hopes are entertained that the French Delegation may be in London by the beginnng of the next week.—B.O.W.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To Meet In London In June.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

It is officially announced that the Colonial Conference will meet in London on June 23 and will be attended by the Governor or senior official of as many Colonies protectorats, mandated territories as possible.

The Conference will deal with the colonial development, scientific and technical services, and the problems of colonial administration in general.—Reuter.

Nizam's Mint Lock-out Continues.

It is reported that the lock-out in the Nizam's Mint continues. Negotiations for bringing about settlement of the strike are going on, and hope is entrained that an early settlement will be reached very shortly.—Free Press.

When Naval Conference Resumes.

ORIGINAL PROGRAMME OF WORK TO BE CONTINUED.

TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEES FORGE AHEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Naval Conference has issued the following communique:—

"Heads of delegations with the French Ambassador met the British Prime Minister this afternoon to consider continuation of the work of the Conference. It was arranged, subject to French agreement, that immediately the Conference is able to resume its full activities, the original programme of work will be continued. Meantime private conversations between delegates are continuing and the work of the technical sub-Committees is making good progress." —Reuter.

Five Power Treaty The Sole Objective.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Rugby.—The announcement that the Conference will proceed on the original lines despite the break in its work owing to the withdrawal of the French Delegation due to the political crisis in Paris has caused much satisfaction here. Regarding reference to private conversations, it is pointed out that any agreements that may be reached will be purely tentative, pending their full acceptance by the Conference, and decisions will be taken with a view to their inclusion in the Five-Power Treaty which remains the sole objective of the Conference.

HEADS OF DELEGATIONS MEET.

The resumption of the Naval Conference has been further delayed by the defeat by 15 votes in the French Chamber last night, of M. Chautemp's Government. Consequently, no French Delegation is coming to London to-day, nor can one arrive until another French Government has been formed, which will receive the approval of the Chamber. Meanwhile, the heads of the Delegations in London who were to have met on Thursday are, instead, meeting this afternoon to consider the situation.

WORK OF TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEES.

The work of the technical sub-committees mentioned in the communique refers to the committees on ships which are to be exempt from limitation, secondly the ships of special character which do not fall within the proposed categories, and thirdly, submarines in connection with which jurists are re-examining the root convention for humanising operations of these crafts.—B.O.W.

"NAVAL CONFERENCE IS STILL ALIVE."

—:o:—

British Spokesman's Assurance.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Authoritative British quarters regard the Naval Conference communique as indicating that the Conference will proceed on original lines and effectually stopping talk of the Three Power agreement as against the orginal idea of the Five Power treaty which is still predominant. The British spokesman said "The Conference is still quite satisfactorily alive."—Reuter.

INDIAN HOME RULE.

(Continued from previous page.)

governing their country." This "desire" will endure until "the crack of doom." "Freedom" in present day Canada as the "Spectator" keeps reminding its readers—"includes the right of withdrawal from the British Commonwealth." That means a right to "repudiate debts." The Home Government has recently made it perfectly clear that "they have no intention of allowing a situation ever to arise in India in which repudiation of debt would be possible." It is absurd therefore to talk about a "promise" to India of a "Free Government," and the Mahatma alone almost has seen through all this. His new method of procedure fills one with new inspiration.

He is not blind to the enormous task which lies before him. He knows better than anyone else the number of traitors to the great cause—there are in India,—even among those who called themselves "Congress-wallahs." The 1,500 odds votes given to Mr. Jamnadas were the votes of "Judas." They represent 1,500 gaping wounds in Mahatma's fragile body.

The real enemies—the most formidable of India's enemies—are Indians themselves. Thanks to our laborious efforts for 150 years—it's almost true to say:—"Wherever two or three Indians are gathered —the Judas, is in their midst"!!

SIR ALFRED FRIPP DEAD.

—:o:—

Founder Of "Froth-Blowers."

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Rugby.—The death occurred this morning of Sir Alfred Fripp, the eminent surgeon and founder of the charitable organisation known as the Frothblowers."—B.O.W.

"THREAT TO JOIN GANDHIJI."

—:o:—

Budget Discussion In Madras.

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

General discussion on the budget took place this morning when the Council met. About 15 members spoke before lunch time.

All of them congratulated the Finance Member on his last budget and paid a glowing tribute to the simplicity, sincerity, ability of Mr. Moir whose tedm of office is nearing its end.

The way in which the Government was carrying on anti-drink propaganda was much criticised by most of the speakers.

Mr. Saldana said the Government should only aid such societies and associations who do anti-drink propaganda and the Government themselves should not start such work.

ENCOURAGING DRINK.

Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillai challenged the Government to deny his statement that the Government were encouraging drinking and not making drastic cut, in the Ministers salaries to make up the loss in excise revenue.

Messrs. Abdul Razak and Abdul Haye voiced the feelings of Muslims. Mr. Razak threatened the Government that if they did not properly protect the interests of Muslims they would join hands with Mahatma Gandhi and start civil disobedience.

Mr. Munuswami Pillai, a Depressed class member, and another put in a plea for the uplift of the depressed classes.—Free Press.

PATIALA CRITICISES BUTLER REPORT.

Crown Can't Have Things Its Own Way.

PRINCES' POSITION SHOULD NOT BE ALTERED WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT.

NIZAM'S GIFT TO CHAMBER.

DELHI, Feb. 27.

"The statement of the Butler Committee that the Crown was from the beginning of the 19th century *de facto* and unquestionable Paramount Power in India exercising suzerain rights over Indian States in alliance with the British Government seems to be historically inaccurate." In these words His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala initiated the discussion in the Princes' Chamber in the Butler Committee's report when the Chamber resumed its session this morning.

Proceeding, His Highness said that on the contrary, during the whole period of the East India Company's Government in India successive Governors-General in India had most emphatically repudiated any such claim and as late as the early days of the 19th century there were many States which were acknowledged to be completely independent of the British Government. It was therefore, surprising that the Indian States Inquiry Committee should have based their opinion on instances of intervention which clearly disregarded treaty obligations and which were definitely admitted by successive Governors-General up to the time of the Mutiny to have been incompatible with such obligations.

THE RIGHT TO INTERVENE.

Referring to the Committee's claim that as the result of the paramountcy, which of necessity led the British Government to take decisions and exercise authority beyond the terms of treaties, the Government of India had a right to intervene in the internal affairs of the States even when provisions in treaties precluded them from doing so. His Highness said that the Committee had not fully realised the effect or the implications of quoting the Government of India's own view in support of the contention which the Princes always had contested. "If, in the opinion of the Committee, the position of Indian States, which was guaranteed by solemn treaties and engagements, can be altered by occasional pronouncements of the Government of India, it seems to me the Committee have gone further than even the most ardent champion of the Political Department."

"INALIENABLE RIGHT OF PRINCES."

The Maharaja of Patiala next referred to the statement of the Committee that intervention could not form the subject of any rules or pprocedure and the decision to intervene must be left to the Viceroy—especially when there was a widespread popular demand for a change in the form of Government, that is, demand for complete responsible Government, not due to the misgovernment of the ruler, the Paramount Power had a right to suggest such measures as would satisfy that demand without eliminating the Prince. His Highness felt that that extraordinary dictum ran so contrary to the inalienable right of the Princes that, unless every member of the order repudiated it, it might undermine and destroy the whole fabric of the policy of their States.

On the other hand, the obligations of the British Government to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes involved a duty to protect the Princes against popular agitation if such agitation was not due to misgovernment. His Highness asked how this ogligation could give the Government of India power to advise the Princes to change their hereditary and traditional form of Government, simply because, some of their subjects agitated for responsible Government, particularly when the volume and intensity of the demand was to be judged not by Princes themselves but by the Viceroy.

After conceeding to the Princes that the claims of individual States should be considered in the light of treaties, the State's history and traditions and local circumstances, it was most difficult to understand how the Committee said to the same breath that the relationship between the Government of India and the States did not merely rest upon treaties and engagements, but was shaped by imperial necessity and the shifting circumstances of time.

Discussing the question of usage, His Highness drew a distinction between the effect of usage on a particular State, in which a practice had been developed and uniformly acquiesced in, and the application of a practice which had developed in one State to all States generally. He felt that the mere fact that a particular usage had been current in one State did not make it applicable to all other States. In this connection the ruling given by the Committee of the Privy Council that the relationship which existed between the Government of India and the States depended, among other things, on the decisions of the Secretary of State and the Government of India was not capable of the interpretation put upon it.

RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.

Proceeding, the Maharaja of Patiala said: "The Committee have declared with emphasis that it is not in accordance with historical facts that Paramountcy gives the Crown definite rights and imposes upon it duties in respect of certain matters only. They consider that the Crown, through its agents, should have the right of interference for the good Government of India as a whole as also for the good Government of individual States. If such a view of paramountcy was accepted, the Crown and its agents could claim any rights they chose to assert and the States would have no right save those which the Crown's agents thought fit to leave to them."

His Highness next referred to the machinery suggested by the Committee to deal in future with measures or policies affecting the rights of States and held that the Committee did not even touch the fundamental issues raised by the Princes. The contention of the Princes was that in the past and the procedure adopted by the Political Department tended more and more to encroach upon the rights of the States.

The Committee had recommended that questions affecting the States should be dealt with by the Viceroy assisted by the Political Secretary, and where the Political Department and the Government of India disagreed the Viceroy might appoint an advisory council composed of representatives of British India and the States and in case such a joint council disagreed more formal committees be appointed. The Maharaja of Patiala held that those recommendations ignored altogether the differences that arose between the States and the Political Department which at present was subject to executive decisions. The demand of the States that such cases be subject to judicial decisions had been entirely ignored. His Highness urged that the findings of the Committee, unless they were agreed to by the Chamber, should not be considered as authoritative pronouncements or interpreted as political practices binding on the States.

ECONOMIC INTERESTS.

Referring to the second part of the terms of reference of the Butler Committee. His Highness expressed the opinion that the recommendations were also based on a confusion of thought. The Committee had laid down that as a matter of principle the Paramount Power was not justified in interposing its authority to secure economic results which were beneficial only or mainly to British India in cases where the economic interests of British India clashed with those of Indian States. But the recognition of this claim was vitiated by the statement of the Committee that the Government of India were justified in interposing their authority and overriding the interests of the States for the economic good of India as a whole.

Lastly, the Maharaja of Patiala felt difficulty in appreciating why the Committee should have volunteered opinions on various financial questions after accepting the claim of the Indian States that the Government should appoint an expert to investigate into the claims of the States for a share in customs revenue and adequacy of their contributions to imperial burdens.

In conclusion, His Highness formally moved a resolution which recorded once again appreciation of the Princes of the active sympathy evinced by the Viceroy in supporting the request of the Princes for the appointment of the Committee to inquire into their position.

PRINCES' NEW DEMAND.

The Maharaja of Patiala then moved a resolution cordially welcoming the announcement made by the Viceroy on October 31, 1929, expressing the hope that it might allay the feelings of distrust and discontent throughout India. The resolution went on: "The Chamber notes with satisfaction the poposal to call a Round Table Conference in London of all interests concerned and welcomes the opportunity afforded to the Indian States to participate in it. The Chamber also desires that, in view of the opinions expressed during the present session, the Viceroy may be pleased to recommend that necessary opportunities be provided for consultation between His Majesty's Government and representatives nominated by the Princes in regard to such practical proposals, directly or indirectly affecting the Indian States, as may emerge from the Round Table Conference or from the recommendations of the Indian States Committee's report."

POLICY OF CONCILIATION HELPFUL.

The mover said that the Princes had already expressed their individual opinion welcoming the proposals contained in the historic announcement which would take its place as a document of the highest importance. It was a proof of Britain's good will towards India and of her desire to arrive at a satisfactory and amicable settlement of India's problems. He had no doubt that this policy of conciliation would help to allay distrust and discontent in British India. The Indian States were profoundly affected by the proposal of the Round Table Conference.

The Princes were glad that both the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government recognised the vital importance of the States being represented. They would fully cooperate to bring the deliberations to a successful conclusion. They only wanted an opportunity for discussion between them and His Majesty's Government. In regard to proposals affecting the States which might emerge from the Conference the necessity for this was obvious. The Conference would deal with questions affecting the Indian Empire and deal with the whole field of political supremacy, exercised either as direct sovereignty or as paramountcy, by Great Britain in India.

With an alteration of the structure of the Government of India, the political relationship in which the Princes stood may be gravely affected. It might be that such changes as would be proposed by the Conference might be acceptable to them; it also might be that against some of the proposals the Princes might have valid objections to urge. Both policy and equity required that an opportunity be given to them to place their views before His Majesty's Government.

The presence of delegates from British India at subsequent deliberations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee had been promised to British India and they also asked for the same consideration.

The relationship of the Indian States to the Crown was essentially one that could not be changed without the consent of both parties. The position of the States, which was guaranteed by treaties and agreements, should not again be altered in any respect without their being given an opportunity at every stage to express their views. They still remembered the consequences that followed the Declaration of 1917 leading to the Government of India Act of 1919.

PRINCES CHAMBER.

—:o:—

Patiala Re-elected Chancellor.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

At the Princes Chamber to-day Maharaja of Patiala made an announcement that the Nizam of Hyderabad had telegraphed to him announcing a donation of one lakh of rupees to the Chamber's Funds towards the preparation of cases relating to the economic and fiscal relations between British India and Indian States, one lakh towards the expenses in connection with the Chamber's deputation to attend the Round Table Conference in London and an annual contribution for five years beginning 1930 of rupees fifty-thousand towards General Budget of the Chamber.

Maharaja of Patiala expressed his gratefulness to their senior brother for this generous help which showed that the Nizam was in sympathy with the Chamber's efforts to secure the recognition of the rights and interests of the States (Applause).

It is also learnt that the Gaekwar of Baroda has withdrawn his resignation from the Chamber.

ALWAR COMES LAST.

The Chamber proceeded to elections and re-elected Maharaja of Patiala as Chancellor for the fifty year by twentifive votes against Maharaja of Kashmere 14, and Maharaja of Alwar 2 votes.

Thereafter Maharaja of Kashmere was re-elected pro-Chancellor by an overwhelming majority. The Chamber then elected the following Standing Committee for the Coming year:—Nawab of Bhopal, Jam Saheb of Navanagar and Maharajas of Alwar, and Bikaner and Maharaja Rana of Dholpur. —A. P.

FOOD AND VITAMINS EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

Owing to the unabated rush of the ladies who saw the Food and Vitamins Exhibition at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, it has been extended to Sunday, (the 2nd March) between 5 to 8 P.M. every day and is free to the public.

To-day (Friday), "is reserved for ladies between 5 to 7 P.M." and from 7 to 8 P.M. is open to the Public.

Medical Demonstrators are appointed on each sub-section of the Exhibition to explain the Exhibits to the Public in vernaculars. A short lecture on Food and Vitamins will be delivered at 4-30 P.M. daily.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

POOR STUDENTS' HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 26.

To-day is the Mahashivratri day—that is to say—a day Sacred to God Shiv and observed by Hindus with superstitious faith. In Poona, particularly the two temples of Parvati and the Tulshi Bag are the resorts of crowds of men, women and children jostling to have the *darshan* of Shiv. About these temples there are regular small fairs, as it were, are held and especially at the Parvati temple, the old silver and gold ornaments are put on the idols of god and from first to the last step, every inch of grounds is alive with people, some going up and coming down, some begging on the way some selling flowers and particularly the *bel* leaves, some exhibiting their wares for the customers to buy.

Bhima Shankar, about eighty miles from Poona, a most charming seat of God Shiv, in the midst of entrancing scenery, is also a very favourite place to which hundreds go in motors. Due to competition, this year motors at the rate of only five rupees return ticket are conveying passengers to that beautiful holy place.

ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

It is a fortunate accident that the Anath Vidyarthi Griha of Poona has just prepared its report of work accomplished during the last twenty years and its scheme of future work. This Institution is one of the most beloved of greater Maharashtra simply by dint of the solid service it has silently been doing. To-day it has two branches, at Poona and Nasik. In Poona the Home has purchased its own ground and has erected its own buildings. Mr. V. G. Ketkar and his colleagues do tremendous work for its success and maintenance. It contains 125 poor, helpless students who are kept and educated by the Institute only on charity. It was able to send some students like Mr. Parulekar to foreign lands for training and in India it sends students to the Colleges, both Arts and Science. It has got its own printing press and a small factory for preparing Japanese fans. Students themselves are trained in these sorts of industries and moral education is particularly attended to. In the last year, the Institute received from the public more than fifteen thousand rupees by way charities in money and in kind. This proves how deeply the work of the Home is appreciated. It wants to extend its present activities and but any further development depends on the public help. The managers are asking for such help from all kinds of persons, from contractors and others and it is hoped that the wishes of the managers will be fulfilled by the appreciative donors.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

The strike is continuing. But some prosecutions have taken place. Messrs. Phatak and Razak are being tried for taking out a procession without previous permission of the Police. Both of them have now been released on bail. Two picketters have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment each for assaulting a new railway servant in the Loco Department. Mr. Razak is also charged with trespassing in the Railway yard. Except 6 or 7 strikers, all of them are still staying in the Railway quarters. New police are seen in the Railway station, on account of accident at Ambarnath, the trains came to Poona uncommonly late. The Poona Mail due to Poona at 7-30 p.m. came at 3 a.m. and other trains also accordingly.

On the 24th there were 18 attacks and 9 deaths due to smallpox.

In the Shukrawar Peth, one woman fell into the well and died. And another Pardeshi woman died of burns.

ANGLO-JAPANESE COTTON ENTENTE.

Proposal To Divide Markets.

JAPAN WILLING TO LISTEN TO DETAILS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Osaka.—The newspaper "Mainichi" says that Lancashire desires Anglo-Japanese cotton "entente cordiale" in foreign markets. The paper says that Lancashire's desire was communicated to Japanese cotton leaders sometime ago by the British Consul at Osaka. The proposal is said to aim at elimination of destructive competition, by division of markets, agreement on telling prices, and dividing of business by classification of goods.

One of the leading Japanese cotton exporters, interviewed, said that he was aware of the existence of such a proposal, but owing to the death of Ichizo Kodama, President of Toyo Menka, followed by general election, there had hardly been time to discuss the matter among the leaders of trade, who were, however, interested in the proposal and were willing to listen to further details.—Reuter.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' WOES.

—:o:—

(Continued From Page 12)

sides of the problem which ought to be kept in view at the same time. The first is that, in order to benefit by protection, a country must be capable of doing without it. And if this seems to you a paradox, I would put it like this. If protection in India is only to mean that the Indian consumer has to pay for high costs of production or low efficiency of labour, you will end by having a rise of prices, without an increase of employment. The highly industrialised countries such as America, can support a preponderantly industrial population partly because of their large home market, but also because their production aims, and largely succeeds in attaining, a high percentage of efficiency; so that after meeting the whole of the home demand they can export at prices which can compete in the world's markets.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

And the other side of the question which I would like to see kept in view is this: there is nothing wrong in India being a predominantly agricultural country. What is wrong is that the agricultural resources are not anything like fully developed, and do not therefore yield the wealth they should. I have seen it estimated by a reliable authority, on the basis of an examination of agricultural methods in northern India, that 500 crores are being lost to India annually through failure to take full advantage of the productive possibilities of the soil. We are only just beginning to make discoveries about these things; but if even a small fraction of that lost wealth could be garnered, think what an increase there would be in the purchasing power of the country.

SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

There is one other thing that I may perhaps be permitted to say, and I say it because your President, in his concluding remarks, has wished us well in tackling an all-India situation which, as he truly says calls for all the statesmanship, all the administrative ability, that can be brought to bear on it. Now I gather from his speech that you yourselves, gentlemen, have recently been suffering from a plethora of advice, which you would have been ready enough to exchange for support of a tangible kind. In this experience, however, you do not stand alone; you share the honours with the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. In fact, had that American operator been talking of our public affairs, he might have been expected to say: "Some say Government will do something, others say it will do nothing: I disagree." I need not labour the parallel; you have yourselves realised that an ounce of support is more help to progress than a ton of criticism, and you will, I am sure, help others to realise that in so far as the solution of our economic and other difficulties depends on the administration, effective action must to a large extent depend on the support of the public.

"I WISH YOU LUCK."

I now, in my turn, wish all luck to your great industry, and I do so with a full realisation of, and sympathy for, the great difficulties with which you have to contend in the matters of reconstruction, rehabilitation, and foreign competition. I wish you success in all you have to do, and I thank you heartily for the entertainment given to me to-night.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

—:o:—

All Tenders Rejected.

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency has issued the following press communique:—

All tenders for sterling received on Thursday the 27th February 1930 have been rejected. £ 500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 5th March on the same conditions as previously announced.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

—:o:—

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 22nd inst. is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	181,14,53
Reserve—Coin and buillion (In India):—	
Silver coin	105,23,50
Gold coin	32,27,30
Silver bullion	1,98,36
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	38,71,56
In England	2,93,81

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. Feb. 28th to 6 a. m. Feb. 29th 1930.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

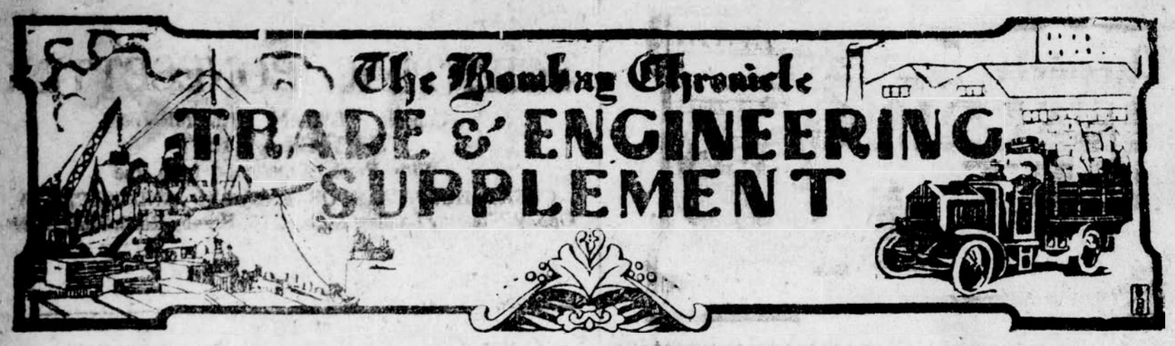
CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

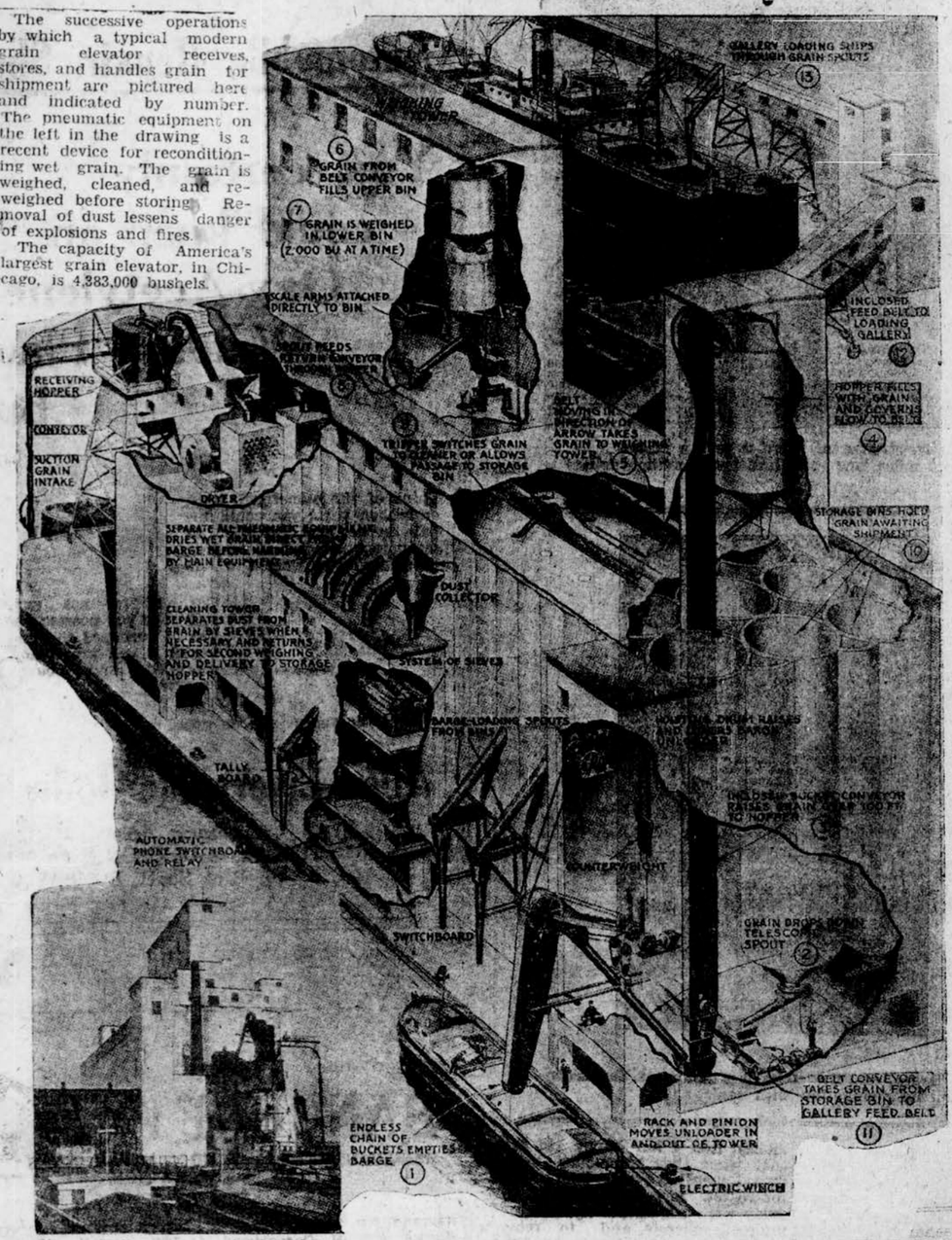
Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.



Inside A Modern Grain Elevator,

The successive operations by which a typical modern grain elevator receives, stores, and handles grain for shipment are pictured here and indicated by number. The pneumatic equipment on the left in the drawing is a recent device for reconditioning wet grain. The grain is weighed, cleaned, and re-weighed before storing. Removal of dust lessens danger of explosions and fires.

The capacity of America's largest grain elevator, in Chicago, is 4,383,000 bushels.


GALLERY LOADING SHIPS THROUGH GRAIN SPOUTS
13
GRAIN FROM BELT CONVEYOR FILLS UPPER BIN
6
GRAIN IS WEIGHED IN LOWER BIN (2,000 BU AT A TIME)
7
SCALE ARMS ATTACHED DIRECTLY TO BIN
INCLOSED FEED BELT TO LOADING GALLERY
12
RECEIVING HOPPER
CONVEYOR
SUCTION GRAIN INTAKE
DRYER
TRIPPER SWITCHES GRAIN TO CLEANER OR ALLOWS PASSAGE TO STORAGE BIN
5
HOPPER FEEDS WITH GRAIN AND GOVERNS FLOW TO BELT
4
STORAGE BINS HOLD GRAIN AWAITING SHIPMENT
10
SEPARATE AIR-THERMOMETRIC ROOM IN WHICH DRIES WET GRAIN BEFORE BARGE BEFORE MARKETING BY MAIN EQUIPMENT
DUST COLLECTOR
CLEANING TOWER SEPARATES DUST FROM GRAIN BY SIEVES WHEN NECESSARY AND RETURNS IT FOR SECOND WEIGHING AND DELIVERY TO STORAGE HOPPER
SYSTEM OF SIEVES
BARGE-LOADING SPOUTS FROM BINS
TALLY BOARD
AUTOMATIC PHONE SWITCHBOARD AND RELAY
COUNTERWEIGHT
SWITCHBOARD
GRAIN DROPS DOWN TELESCOPIC SPOUT
2
BELT CONVEYOR TAKES GRAIN FROM STORAGE BIN TO GALLERY FEED BELT
11
ENDLESS CHAIN OF BUCKETS EMPTIES BARGE
1
RACK AND PINION MOVES UNLOADER IN AND OUT OF TOWER
ELECTRIC WINCH

THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

IN ITS RAPID GROWTH ON THE HOOGHLY.

The village was the economic unit of the old order of Indian life. It was more or less self-contained and self-sufficient. The men tilled their land, the woman worked in the field, the blacksmith and the carpenter and other artisans supplied some of the needs of the village, the charka supplied its clothing, and the Brahmin prayed for the rain and the soul of them all. There was enough work for most of them, and there was no attempt at labour-saving devices. This economic system which was simple and stable was shaken by its roots by the industrialism of the 19th century. Mass production replaced individual production by the masses, and created an array of unemployed who were no longer producers but only a burden on the land.

Jute spinning and weaving is an old cottage industry of India, and it was in a flourishing state throughout the jute-growing area right up to the middle of the nineteenth century. It supplied all the demand at home, and exported also a good portion to the neighbouring countries. In 1850 the export of raw and hand manufactured jute from India was worth about 40 lakhs of rupees. But about the same time a rival process of production by machine entered the field, and within a score of years the cottage industry surrendered to the machine competition and now it is almost dead.

THE JUTE WEAVERS OF OLD.

The "Kapalis"—a name by which the jute spinners and weavers are known—are still to be found in some of the villages of Bengal, and the cloth they weave is stronger than the machine product. Strength is an important quality in jute manufactures, which are generally put to rough use like packing etc. This superiority of the cottage manufacture over that of the machine, is making some people, believe in the revival of the old cottage industry and hope that such a revival would remove some of the present misery from the countryside. There is a wave of public sympathy in favour of such a revival, but no effective measures have so far been taken to help the 'Kapalis'. There are some serious difficulties in the way besides the competition by the mills; the cost and inconvenience of collecting the finished product from scattered villages is one, and the difficulty of maintaining a steady and sustained supply to the market is another. These are some of the drawbacks that have to be taken into account by those who wish to solve this immense problem of unemployment and poverty that faces the peasantry to-day, by rebuilding the economic fortress which has now fallen.

GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.

The jute mill industry showed continued progress right through its life. In the last seventy years from the time of its introduction in India it had never to look behind. It had an era of financial success and prosperity which is marked by the hugeness of profits and their consistency. It simply coined money and rolled in wealth. Like a snow-ball it grew bigger as it rolled.

The daily output of 8 tons by the first mill has now mounted up to about 600 tons produced by some eighty mills that stretch over 60 miles on the Hooghly. This section will deal with the phenomenal growth, and will indicate the manner in which the centre of jute manufacture shifted from Dundee to Calcutta, and describe briefly the events that contributed the unhampered progress of the enterprise.

CHANGES IN ENGLAND.

While the cottage industries of India were producing sufficiently for the home purpose and exporting no ignoble amount to the neighbouring countries, changes of far reaching importance were taking place in the United Kingdom in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Industrialism in England was taking firm roots, and machine production was causing revolutionary changes in England and demanding new markets abroad. New industrial enterprises and factories heralded the new and tolled the knell of the old order. In the early 19th century Dundee became known for its flax factories, and its manufactured goods flourished in the foreign market. Dundee manufacturers who dealt chiefly in flax sold their commodities as guaranteed free from India jute", hardly realizing that that very 'mean and humble' Indian commodity will be upsetting their industry in the near future. However, Indian jute played hardly any important part in the foreign market at that period. It was only in 1832 that the utility of Indian jute was first discovered and that created the Dundee Jute industry, which had a prosperous career, and Dundee became the sole supplier of manufactured jute to the home and foreign markets. This prosperity would have continued had not the idea that it should be cheaper to manufacture jute where it is grown and where labour is cheap cut the thread of its prosperous life. It is this idea that gave birth to the Bengal Jute Industry and in fact is the motive force that directed capital from the West to many other industrial ventures in the East.

First Jute Mill.

Started With Financial Help Of India.

It was in the year 1855 that a certain Auckland, who with the financial help of a local Bania and the technical help of some Dundee men estabilised the first jute mill in Bengal. It proved to be a financial failure, but others took up the lead, and their success showed that failure had picked up Auckland to be its sole victim. (Now that the industry is almost entirely in the hands of Scotsmen, it is a matter of comfort to some English writers to note that the pioneer Auckland was an Englishman) Auckland's venturing. He had brought to the surface, the hidden possibilities and others soon realized that it was an enterprise that had a golden future. Within the next ten years as many as five mills cropped up with a loom capacity of 950, and began to export manufactured jute as far as Burma ,and by the same time (1865), export to England also began. The exports to Burma and England, represent two currents, one directed against the cottage industry of Bengal and the other against the mill industry of Dundee. Later events showed that both were deadly and hostile currents.

LOOMS ON THE INCREASE.

By 1873, these five mills increased their loom-capacity from 950 to 1250 and "simply coined money." Their prosperity tempted others who were equally anxious to coin money and within the next two years as many as eight mills were added, making a total of thirteen without affecting their good luck. Interested men began pouring in from Dundee, and Calcutta began to capture the markets which were only a few years ago, Dundee's exclusive domain. The prosperity of these mills at that period, may be gauged from the success of a single mill: the Samnagar Co. It paid "steady dividends of 10 p. c. and accumulated a huge reserve fund enabling them to present bonus shares 40 p.c. in a baby 'mill' Titagarh."

The business was good, and with the successful and successive attacks on Dundee stronghold the Bengal jute industry began to multiply its mills, so that in another lapse of ten years that is by 1882 the looms quadrupled themselves. increasing from 1250 to 5150. Nothing succeeds like success. Profits showed no sign of waning, except that in 1890 there was a "slight trade slump," which was counteracted by "an agreement by the parties not to increase their spinning power", it only slowed the pace for some time but did not check the move onward, for in spite of it the looms doubled in the course of another ten years. The looms increasing from 5150 in 1882 to 9701 in 1894. The industry was now employing 5700 hands.

DUNDEE CAPTURED.

1894 is an important year in the history of the industry. By that year the Bengal industry had captured almost all the Dundee markets and gained an ascendency over the cottage manufactures in the Indian market. The Dundee industry was collapsing and the Indian village industry was dying. It is a grim irony that on the one hand these Dundee men on the Hooghly created by their enterprise a panic in their own country, by causing unemployment and killing a prosperous industry 'at home', while on the other, the ancient industry of the country, whose men and labour made this possible, was also dying in darkness. The Dundee Chamber of Commerce unanimously passed resolutions protesting against "the injustice to home-industry" that is being done by "allowing women and young person to be wrought 22 hours, and children 15 hours as against 10 at home" and insisting that "subjects of the crown and under one Parliament, whether in India or at home should be on similar conditions etc." More of that later suffice here to note that Dundee was singing the swan song that Hooghly was listening to with satisfaction. Bengal Jute now began to monopolise the market. But that was not all; for promise of further new markets came with the demand of the Americans for Hessian. So far the mills had been dealing chiefly with sacking, and with the Hessian demand came prospects fo new fortune. The duck of the Hooghly the more it laid the golden eggs the more it promised for the future. About the same year electricity was introduced, which made possible the increase in the working day; and it thus served to increase the output and to overcome the difficulties of any shortage of labour by making the available labour to work longer, now that electricity had come.

NEW MARKETS.

Bright Prospects In Twentieth Century.

The twentieth century dawned on the industry with smiles; new markets for Hessain, fresh orders from South America, and demand for sugar bags from Cuba, no rival in the field; all added to the increasing prosperity of the industry. Then an impetus was given to the production of Hessian, and the looms for Hessian increased from 2300 in 1890 to 6000 in 1901, and their increase has continued since; while the looms for sacking also increased from 5339 in 1890 to 8613 in 1901 making a total number of looms in 1901 equal to 15,213. The sacking market had not much room left now for expansion, yet it was promising, and could still stand some increase in production.

OVERLAPPING IN PRODUCTION.

The promises of the twentieth century and the fabulous profits that the monopoly was making constituted a gold rush, and mills began adding up and Calcutta became a magnificent place: within the ten years 1900-10 eleven new mills were launched making a total of forty five, and the number of looms more than doubled having increased from 15,213 to 32,944. The looms for Hessain showing relatively far greater increase, for as we have noted the supply for sacking was more or less balancing the world's demand. By 1910 nearly all the possible markets were tapped, and it was only the Hessian market that could expand further. Never-the-less, this race for profits and fortunes caused a certain amount of overlapping in production; and this led to the desirability of combinations. For so far there was no particular necessity for any 'combine', excepting for a short period in 1890 to meet a temporary depression in trade, as there was room for every one of them even for some more and no impediments in their way. Now it was different, overproduction was needlessly cutting down profits, and the high price of raw jute in 1910 made it still more clear the necessity to combine so as to buy up raw material without competing amongst themselves. An agreement was therefore arrived at to work short time. From 1910 to 1912 the mills worked for 5 days in a week and were thus cutting down production to counteract the excited rush for profits preceding 1910 that had caused over-production and consequent decrease in prices and profits.

It almost seemed that the excitement had reached its climax. The Factory Bill of 1911 restricting the hours of work to 72 in a week came about the same time, and it was not unwelcome. But this depression—if it may be called a depression—was only of a short duration, for the Great War came and the Industry again beamed with prosperity and triumph.—"Advance".

AN ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY.

Advertising men in Bombay these days seem to be taking more than a usual interest in their profession and it appears to us that it is therefore an appropriate time when we should bring forward a suggestion for the formation of an Advertising Association for Bombay. Thus says "Better Business."

We do not know if such a proposal has been made before and with what results. It is very curious indeed that Bombay, which has probably a larger body of advertising men than any other place in India should be so indifferent about this question. All advertising men that we have talked with have felt the actute necessity of such an Association in Bombay.

Madras advertising men have, however, taken the lead and to them goes the honour of forming the first Advertising Association in India. It is therefore high time that Bombay, which claims to be primus in everything Indian, wakes up and takes the matter in hand in right earnest.

HOW THE ASSOCIATION WILL HELP.

There are a number of ways such an Association would be helppul to advertising men and we enumerate just a few of them It will bring together all persons who are vitally interested in Advertising. It will give their calling a definite status and authority in the commercial world. It will do away with the undesirables who have neither the qualifications, training nor experience and who generally do more harm than good to advertising. It will help to establish better relations between advertising men and advertisers. It will set up definite standards in advertising to which all who are connected in advertising will have to rise to. It will contribute towards better production, better marketing better buying—which all means better business.

WHO SHOULD JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

There are four different groups that are interested: 1. Those who have space to sell for advertisement purposes. 2. Those whose business is to sell that space. 3. The advertisers who buy that space. 4. Those who fill up that space efficiently so that it pays. The gathering together of these interests will be a big job indeed but we expect all to willingly co-operate in their own interests. This attained, the assistance of newspaper and magazine publishers is essential for the proper working of the proposed Association. We are sure that they will not lag behind seeing that a properly organised Association is to their benefit.

HYDERABAD'S LARGEST COTTAGE INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

In the large and important State of Hyderabad a good deal of attention is being given nowadays from administrative quarters to the cottage textile industry, which is by far the most important cottage industry and embraces ginning and spinning, weaving, dyeing, calico printing, carpet making, hosiery, or knitting blanket, blanket making, etc. Formerly the two first named gave employment to many hundreds of thousands of agricultural workers in the off seasons, but the coming of the factories has now rendered the cottage industries, as industries, almost extinct. The Director of Commerce and Industries Department, Mr. G. A. Mohammadi, writing in the Indian Textile Journal, expresses his belief that "the artistic and tasteful designs, executed efficiently and cleverly, could alone be the saving feature of handloom industry, and that the hand-weaver should therefore have facilities to receive training in these sections from his early age. The making of cloth by hand labour as an industry should be wedded to art as much as to utility, and it should exploit the field of the delicate and cultural taste to the fullest extent to procure market for its wares. Dyes play an important part in the design and pattern of the cloth and a good weaver cannot pay too much attention to the correctness of the shade and its lasting properties The best material woven most laboriously to the best of the design loses half its value if any of its shades are fugitive or liable to fade by wash or light. Proper dyeing of yarn thus should be a handmaid to the weaving industry." A high-salaried textile expert and a hign salaried dyeing expert have been added to the Writer's Departmental staff of late. A new building is proposed to be built in Hyderabad to centralise the activities of the department in this line of work, put to practice all the manufacturing detals of the handwoven cloth and to introduce the same amongst the weavers in the districts, through itinerant demonstration parties working in coordination with the Central Institute. It is also proposed to establish a central depot and through its agency supply dyed and undyed yarn to the industry and procure a market for its finished goods by adopting modern methods of business and advertisement. In order to ensure a good supply of raw material for these industries there is a protected cotton area around Nanded, and wool is also raised in appreciable quantities.

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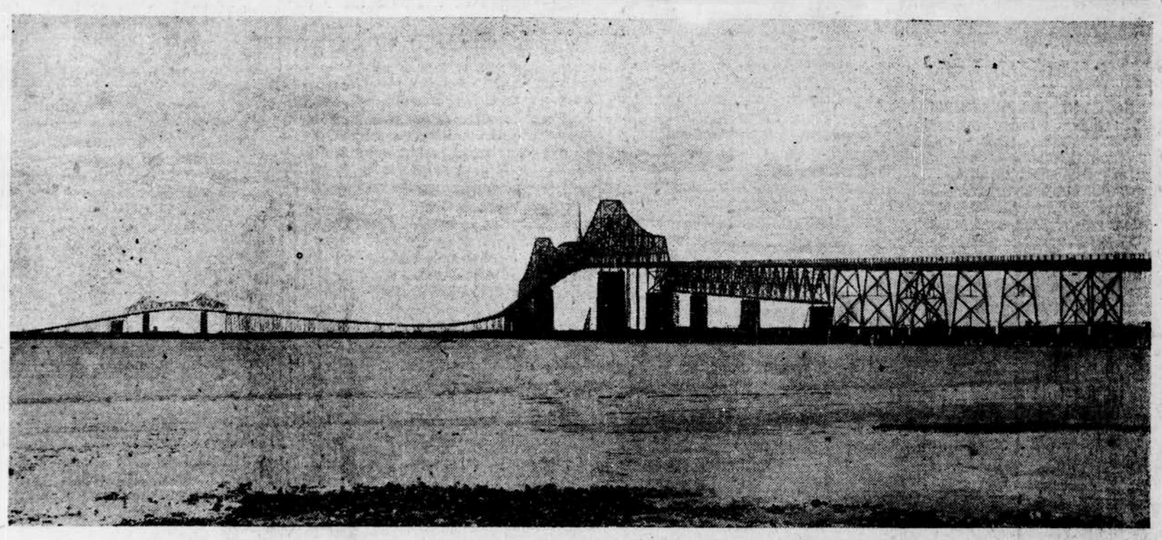
The Bombay Chronicle TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT



Not only New York and other large American Cities can boast of possessing superlative structures. Here is seen a bridge which is newly completed near Charleston S.C., U.S.A. This bridge is claimed to be 3 miles long and has cost 6 million dollars to build.

NEGLECT TAKES TOLL OF ALL KINDS OF TYRES.

(BY E. J. MINERT, Service Manager, General Motors India Ltd.)

Proper care of tyres has always been an important matter to the car owner, even when the high pressure cord tyres were used extensively. It is even more necessary now since the baloon or low-pressure tyre has come into existence. Although there are millions of car owners still running on high pressure tyres, and will for some time to come, practically all new cars are equipped with low-pressure tyres. However, the high pressure tyre can stand more ill-treatment and neglect than can the low-pressure tyre, which accounts a great deal for its popularity.

But the baloon tyre is increasing in popularity for which there are several reasons. It gives greater riding comfort. One rides on a volume of air instead of the stiff carcass of the tyre as is the case when using high-pressure tyres. The baloon tyre, because of its flexibility and lower pressure, gives in to the shock of road obstacles, and abssorbs the shock which would otherwise transmit to passengers. The engine suffers less from damaging jars. All in all, the baloon tyre is accountable for much of the increased pleasure of motoring these days.

THE LOW PRESSURE TYRE.

Although the low-pressure tyre gives more comfort in riding, it requires more care and attention in upkeep. An inflation pressure is usually recommended when purchasing a car, and should be maintained at all times. Sometimes this pressure may be increased according to the load the car customarily carries, but any dealer will advise the owner about this. The reason why it is important to keep the correct inflation pressure is evident in the following comparison. A loss of three pounds from a pressure of 30 in a balloon tyre is a loss of 10 per cent. It would take a loss of 7 pounds from a 70-pound pressure tyre. This is one of the reasons why high-pressure tyres are still so popular.

The manufacturers used to recommend a higher pressure than was always necessary for high pressure tyres, because motorists were often neglectful and a drop in the pressure of thirty pounds would still allow for enough a to prevent serious damage to the casting. If balloon tyres are run to any considerable extent underinflated, they are quickly cut by the rims and ruined. A balloon tyre gauge calibrated in single pounds will help in maintaining the right amount of air in the tyre.

TYRE INFLATIONS.

It is, therefore, advisable for purchasers to check their tyre inflation once or twice a week, and also to set aside one day every week for tyre inspection. It will not take long to do this and is worth the trouble of being assured that the air in one's tyres is at the proper pressure. Tyre inspection could be made a part of the regular routine visit to the filling station for gasoline and oil. It has been estimated that nearly 99 per cent. of tyre trouble is caused by under-inflation.

There are a few other points to look out for in keeping the recommended inflation pressure. Tyre valve insides in all casings should be tight and in good condition. The rim nut on the base of the valve stem should be tight to prevent the tube from "creeping." The rusting of the tube to the rim in cases where tyres are not removed for long period of time can be prevented by using flaps. Flaps have also been recommended to avoid the pinching of tubes between the toe of the tyre and the rim. Flaps vary in width, and the correct size is necessary in order to get the best results.

Small cuts in the tyres are also to be looked out for. They can cause unexpected trouble and blow-outs because water and mud and sand work their way into these little cuts, rot the fabric, and bring about deterioration of the tyre. Let the repairman give any such small cuts immediate attention, or do it yourself.

ADDING TO TYRE LIFE.

To the motorist who asks how he can add to the life of his tyres, might be given the following admonitions: See that the proper inflation pressure is in the tyres at all times. When applying chains be sure that they are fastened loosely enough to work their way around the tyre. Spares should be protected by cover casings. Avoid the severe strains which result from skidding, letting the clutch in too suddenly, or jamming the brakes too hard.

Keep the rim touched up with special rim paint or shellac. Carry a portable vulcanizer, blow-out patch, chain tool, tyre sleeve, jack, valve cap, tyre gauge, etc., to take care of emergencies. Proper wheel alignment is also important and is worth consideration. Misaligned wheels will wabble and run unevenly and cause rapid and uneven wear on tyres.

A thirty-inch tyre will drag 174 feet every mile if the wheel is but one inch out of alignment. The greater the ground contact of a tyre the more intense will be the "drag". And so it is wise to have the service man check up on the wheel alignment perhaps once or twice a year.

The world's largest coal shovel holds a motor car. One scoopful would fill the average bin with coal.

THE MODERN FACTORY.

In laying down a modern factory there are many factors to be considered in the design of the buildings. Amongst the principal of these I would mention: (1) First cost; (2) Recurring cost, i. e. cost of upkeep; (3) Health, and under this heading we should include ventilation, light, cleanliness and even temperature, whether under conditions of heat or cold; (4) Adaptability for future extension; and lastly (5) Durability.

A "ROLLING" MOTOR

The Siemens-Schuckert works of Germany have produced a "rolling" electric motor which can be rolled from place to place for temporary jobs.

This is a fairly formidable list of conditions, and as far as my experience goes, there is only one building material that will combine all these in a satisfactory manner and that is reinforced concrete, says James M. Jardine, M. I. Struct, E., in "The Indian Concrete Journal."

There are other systems of building that may meet requirements in one or two of these conditions, but when an individual or a firm lays out a large amount of capital, naturally the greatest return is expected on the cost. In Europe and America the use of reinforced concrete has made rapid strides within the last few years, for the construction of factories, and this is surely a point which requires careful consideration. India, too, has made considerable progress in this direction, but there is still a certain amount of conservatism which requires breaking down before reinforced concrete grains the place which it really deserves. I have had the pleasure of meeting quite a number of financiers, who have required convincing that such buildings would give them a greater return for their money, and I am happy to say that when they were once convinced they have never had cause for regret. It might be useful to study their arguments against reinforced concrete, and in most cases want of experience in the material is the root of the trouble. Taking these arguments in turn:

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

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The argument that India is too hot for the successful use of concrete, except in shaded positions is usually the first to be brought forward. In this case, example is better than precept, and it is only necessary to draw attention to the number of reinforced concrete structures of all descriptions that have been standing for the last fifteen years in such places as Bombay, Bengal, Assam, Ceylon, Burma, and the P. M. S., to name only a few that are widely scattered, to refute this statement.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

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To say that the average mistri in India is not to be trusted with such work, is somewhat nearer the point. He is not, but neither is the craftsman of Europe or America. It requires trained men and trained supervision, and both of these are available in India. The mistries who built the Taj possessed no more brains than the mistries of to-day, and if the former could be trained to erect a World's Masterpiece,' it is surely not out of reason to think that the latter could be taught the simple operations required in erecting reinforced concrete.

DESIGNERS.

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The average works engineer has not had the training to design such specialist structures although he may be quite capable of erecting a suitable building in steel or brick. This again must be admitted but there are sufficient trustworthy firms of contractors, who possess the staff required, and to call in such aid is not only an advantage, but is almost a necessity. In passing, I may say that I have seen schedules sent out by public bodies to tender on, where a quantity of reinforced concrete is mentioned and specified to have a certain percentage of steel. Such work has not been designed in the proper sense of the word, for hardly two items in a building will contain the same percentage of steel.

SPEED OF ERECTION.

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The last argument I would mention is the one that buildings, erected in brick and steel can be erected in much shorter space of time than those where reinforced concrete is used. This argument has little or no foundation in fact. In certain cases where a building is entrusted to incapable contractors, excessive time may be wasted, but this applies to every form of construction, and only bears out my theory that only competent contractors should be employed. I have had factories extending over thirty thousand square feet erected and with machines laid down and running inside nine months.

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HOW TO CURE A SICK CAR.

When a car lacks its usual snap and getaway, check for the following:

Manifold gasket leaks
Improper valve clearance.
Leaks past piston rings.
Faulty carburetor adjustment—high or low float level.
Fuel shortage due to clogged line or screens.
Fouled or improperly gapped spark plugs.
Worn or improperly spaced breaker points.
Early or late ignition timing.
Dragging brakes.

In practically every case loss of power and poor getaway are cured by attention to the above, says Mr. F. E. Nestor, General Service Manager of General Motors India Ltd.

TEN YEARS' "DRYNESS."

Prohibition Weathers All "Bumps And Bruises."

(By GUY HAYLER, Hon. President, World Prohibition Federation.)

When Dr. James M. Doran, United States Prohibition Commissioner visited Europe to attend the Antwerp Congress against Alcoholism in 19281 he told that international group of experts that "the effect of Prohibition has been most salutary." Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, who holds the chair in Social Legislation at Columbia University, New York City, confirmed this by declaring that he confidently counted on the maintenance of the *dry* law on the ground that it "runs true to the economic trend of American life."

"THE DRY DECADE."

There has now appeared a most illuminating article from the pen of Dr. Doran in the "New York Herald-Tribune Magazine" (January 12, 1930). under the caption "The Dry Decade" which deals with the various stages of the dry struggle in the United States dry struggle in the United States. He declares that "if the first ten years were hardest, the friends of Prohibition had real cause for rejoicing on January 16th 1930, for on that day National Prohibition was ten years old. It has shaken off the diseases of infancy it has weathered the busps and bruises of the diseases of infancy, it has weathered the bumps and bruises of the growing years, and it enters the period of adolescence, with a robustness which augurs well for the second decade of its life." The value of such a statement at a time like this when journals and newspapers would persuade us otherwise is inestimable. Than Dr. Doran there is no man more qualified to speak on this subject or one more able to defend his statements with the facts which are his by virtue of his high office.

At the outcome of the National Dry Law, ten years ago, alcoholic liquor was plentiful. "Saloons and wholesale houses were stocked. and much of these floor stocks found their way into the hands of purchasers. There were large supplies on hand in places where the eyes of the Federal agents could not penetrate. That was the problem of the first year—the secret transfer of whiskies and wines from the liquor dealers to the consumer." Dr. Doran says that this particular problem, formidable as it looked at the time, solved itself within twelve months. The floor stocks disappeared and the saloons and wholesale houses could not replace them. It was a popular saying at the time "America is drinking herself dry!"

NO SHORTAGE OF WET INGENUITY.

Next came the problem of "the diversion of pure whisky from the bonded warehouses where it had been stored. Here "declares the Commissioner, "we met the ingenuity of the illicit vendor. He soon learned how to forge Government permits. He made his first venture into the perilous fields of bribery. He was theatrical too, and he devised the fake robbery' method for transfering the contents of a warehouse to a more convenient distributing point. It took time to do it, but eventually we stopped this diversion." Permits were taken away from the wholesale liquor dealers and lodged with the wholesale druggists the latter, as the Doctor points out, having had some experience with a regulatory system and an appreciation of the law from a somewhat different angle.

"Our next step was to take all necessary precautions against counterfeit permits and we did this by the use of bonded paper which even themost ingenious found difficult to imitate Also we reduced the number of legal store-houses from 300 to 30, concentrating these near large centres of population where they could be well guarded and under constant observation of superior officers. We stopped 'fake robberies,' we stopped the forged and counterfeit permits and we made bribery more hazardous. Thus pre-war whisky passed away as a major problem."

"RUM-ROW" ONLY A MEMORY.

"Rum Row," continues the dry historian of this struggle against Wet Interests, "was our next concern. That was the day of the three-mile limit, when liquor ships from foreign ports could come almost within hailing distance of our shore and ply their trade. Our Coast Guard at the time was woefully inadequate to combat lawbreaking on such a huge scale, and "Rum Row" prospered. "But not for long." Again the ingenuity of the Federal Government met the challenge. "The Coast Guard was strengthened with greater financial resources and vessels which the Navy had on hand at the close of the war. Foreign Governments were approached and "there followed, in due time, what are commonly known as the 'twelve-mile treaties,' giving our Coast Guard vessels the right to stop any suspicious vessels within an Hour's sailing from shore, and to embark on "hot pursuit" beyond that imaginary line under certain conditions."

BATTLE WITH THE BOOTLEGGERS.

Dr. Doran now brings us to the battle with the bootleggers who made a drive on the dometic supplies of pupre alcohol. It was admittedly an etxremely delicate and important problem because industrial alcohol had become one of the great basic raw materials of thousands tf manufacturing enterprises. "The chance of sending a legitimate industry into bankruptcy by an arbitrary refusal to let it withdraw alcohol was not to be taken. While we gave our attention to this delicate problem, the bootleggers plied their trade. They found methods of circumventing the permit system. They established fake industries. They evaded the regulations concerning denaturing. I think I can boast we have stopped that, and I bestow the credit not particularly on the Federal agencies charged with the problem but on American industry." It appears that this cooperation of industry with its scientists and technologists has been responsible for marvellous contributions to scientific knowledge. "We have even discovered denaturants which add to the utility of industrial alcohol. As science advances, I am confident that in time every gallon of industrial alcohol can be made unfit for beverage purposes from the moment it is made. There used to be a vaudeville joke that enough alcohol was withdrawn for hair tonic in a single year to bathe all the bald heads since the dawn of history! The joke may still be good but the facts on which it may have been based no longer exist."

TREMENDOUS IMPROVEMENT.

"We are now down to the present. For the last two years the biggest problem of the Federal Government has been the improvement of its personnel. Two years ago Congress decided that our agents should be placed under Civil Service regulations. After giving my own personal attention to it for these two years I am convinced that it has resulted in a tremendous improvement. We have had a 60 per cent turnover in our force, and while I have no desire to criticise any of the men who fought with us during those trying first years, I have no hesitation in saying that our present force is of the finest type. They may ce denounced from time to time by sensationalists or by extreme Wets, but I am confident that the American people as a whole will join in such despicable attacks on men who are doing their duty."

A SOUND NATIONAL POLICY.

In Dr. Doran, Prohibition has a doughty champion whose fair handling of the case has been admired by friend and foe. "A short time ago I declare that I did not know an economist of note who is not strongly of the opinion from data which he has examined that our Prohibition policy has brought about tremendous economic advance. While I did not make that statement as a challenge, there is some satisfaction in knowing it has not been refuted by the enemies of Prohibition. Looking back at the day ten years ago when the United States embarked on this experiment, and when the scoffers were predicting its early abandonment, we are more than ever convinced now that as a National Policy Prohibition is sound and that the vast majority of our people intend that it shall be maintained." The foregoing extracts from Dr. Doran's statement on Prohibition in America must command themselves to every fair critic of what President Hoover called in his inaugural address "a noble experiment."

CITY FATHERS & PRIMARY TEACHERS.

Move To Deprive Them Of A "Living Wage".

COMMISSIONER DALAL ON THE "ACID TEST".

A proposal to go back upon a resolution once passed by the Corporation enhancing the scale of salaries of Municipal School Teachers, was hotly debated and met with tough opposition at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Meyer Nissim presided.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar who brought forward the proposal in the name of "economy and retrenchment" was advised to go at the "tall poppies" in the Municipal service rather than coming in the way of giving a living wage to School teachers who were entrusted with the responsible task of educating and bringing up the children of the city in the right ideals.

The original scale of these teachers was Rs. 40—1—60 which was recently revised and increased by the Corporation to Rs. 50—1—60. The revised scale has not yet come into force.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar moved: "That Corporation resolutions No. 7404 dated the 15th November 1928 and No. 4179 dated the 8th August 1929 regarding the increase in the grade of the Vernacular Final Teachers be rescinded."

The mover contended that the cost of imparting primary education to children in Bombay Municipal schools was higher than any other city municipality in India. He quoted figures in support of his contention that in comparison to the expansion of primary education in the City, the growth of expenditure was "staggering." He asked the Corporation not to merely talk of a living wage but consider the abnormal cost of expanding primary education in the city.

Mr. V. C. Setalvad seconded the resolution.

TEACHER AND SWEEPER.

Mr. I. S. Patel was surprised to see an educationist like Mr. Dimtimkar bringing forward such a "reactionary" proposal. He pleaded for a higher standard of wages to teachers than the ordinary workers or sweepers.

Mr. Boman Behram's argument was that a teacher enjoyed more facilities than a sweeper! A Municipal school teacher had the advantage of provident fund and practically six months' leave in the year. He asked why when men on Rs. 40 and less were available they should increase the present scale. He moved an amendment to Mr. Dimtimkar's proposal that the grade be revised to Rs. 40—1—65.

DON'T TREAT THEM AS MACHINES.

Dr. J. V. Vora characterised the amendment as a snare to get the Corporation to rescind the former resolution. He asked the Corporation not to treat the teachers like machines. He moved another amendment for the revision of the grade to Rs. 45—1—70.

Mr. S. K. Pupala asked Mr. Dimtimkar to apply the axe of retrenchment to the highly paid officers of the engineering and other departments of the Municipality.

To Mr. M. N. Talpade the question appeared to be one of demand and supply. While they could get double-graduates on Rs. 50 and 60 why should they pay more than Rs. 40 to raw and unqualified men?

HARDLY A LIVING WAGE.

Dr. Deshmukh said that it would be undignified of the Corporation to go back upon the resolution and break the promises made to the poor school teachers. He contended that Rs. 40 was hardly a living wage which would just meet the cost of bare necessities of life, namely, boarding and lodging. In his opinion the teachers were entrusted with a responsible task of bringing up children and were entitled to a living wage if not a decent wage. He opposed the resolution as well as both amendments.

PAY THEM WELL.

Mr. Hirji-Behedin cited the words of late Mr. Malbari, who was a great educationist who said that ideal teachers must be employed in primary schools. They were responsible for the good or bad training of children and it was in the interests of the city to pay them well.

Mr. B. T. Desai vehemently opposed the resolution and amendments and said that the Corporation must stick to its last decision.

MR. DALAL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner, said that if the Corporation wanted to give a "living wage" to all its employees, he said, it would cost them Rs. 10 lakhs more every year. (Cries of: Do it. Do it). Had Dr. Deshmukh a mandate from his constituency to go in for that expenditure? he asked (Interruption. Don't mind that). The revised scale would cost the Corporation Rs. 50,000 every year. He would prefer to spend the money in the expansion of education the cost of which was Rs. 50 per pupil. He would rather see that 1,000 more children received education that it was wasted in the shape of rewards to teachers. The decision of the question was the acid test of their interest in the expansion of primary education in the city. He asked the Corporators to be honest and "resist the temptation of political corruption." He however would support Mr. Boman Behram's amendments.

As soon as Mr. Dalal's speech was over several members got up to move a closure.

MR. NARIMAN'S PROTEST.

Mr. Nariman protested that the practice of moving a closure after the speech of the Commisssioner was undesirable. He feared that it was a pre-arranged plan and that the Corporators had no opportunity to reply to certain imputations made by the Commissioner. He hoped the Chairman would not allow the closure to be moved.

After some discussion on the point the Chairman did not allow the closure to be moved and adjourned further discussion till Thursday.

PRINCES AND LONDON CONFERENCE.

(Continued From Page 1.)

—which has been generally supported—that the views of States' representatives at the forthcoming Conference should be accorded equal consideration with the views of those who represent British India. I need hardly give you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, an assurance that it will be so. (Hear, hear.)

SIR JOHN'S LETTER TO PREMIER.

I have already on another occasion defined, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, what I anticipate will be the general purpose of the Conference and I have no doubt that the opinions of the representatives of the States will there receive the consideration that they deserve and that it will be commensurate with the importance of the place that the States hold and will hold in the general fabric of the body politic in India. With regard to the last, the third, part of the resolution moved by His Highness the Chancellor, I would remind Your Highnesses that in the original communication from Sir John Simon to the Prime Minister—though I have not got it now before me, the terms are in my recollection—I think he suggested and it was accepted by the Prime Minister that the Conference should include representatives from the States to meet His Majesty's Government separately or together as necessities might suggest and therefore I anticipate that His Majesty's Government in accepting that proposal must no doubt have had present in their mind the possible desirability of from time to time separate consultation of the kind adumbrated in the third paragraph of your resolution. So far as I am concerned it is not possible for me to add anything to that statement, but I shall transmit to His Majesty's Government the expression of your views, that is if they find acceptance this morning and place them in possession of the reasons that have led Your Highnesses to favour them. (Applause.)"

The resolution moved by the Maharajah of Patiala was then passed unanimously and the Chamber rose for lunch.

PRINCES THANK VICEROY.

After lunch the Chamber of Princes discussed a resolution, which was passed unanimously, renewing their thanks to the Viceroy for the appointment of the Butler Committee. The resolution was utilised for a general discussion of the Butler Report. The Chancellor in moving the resolution reviewed the report elaborately.

Maharaja of Kashmere seconding the Maharajah of Patiala said that the unsatisfactory report of Butler Committee was due to their inability to function as a judicial tribunal.

Nawab of Bhopal observed that the report was said dissillusion to Princes and they were dissatisfied at the manner their case as a whole had been handled by the Committee.

VICEROY'S TERM.

Maharaja of Bikaner and Maharaja of Alwar introduced a different tone into the debate by emphasising that the Butler Report was not the end but only the beginning of discussions. The Maharaja of Bikaner expressed the hope that the Viceroy's term would be extended to enable him to move and ensure success of liberal constitutional advance both in British India and the States. He paid a high tribute to Sir Harcourt Butler.

CAN'T COMMIT GOVT.

H. E. the Viceroy said he could not commit His Majesty's Government on any declaration of policy in regard to various resolutions that the Chamber would discuss on Butler Report but he would observe that the Butler Report represented only an early state of discussion. Though the Viceroy could not agree with the various views expressed he assured them that he recognised the importance of those views. (Applause.)

The Chamber adjourned till tomorrow when detailed proposals on the Butler Report will be moved.—A. P.

DEFENCE OF THE MACHINE

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Creating New Kinds Of Work.

How new machines have displaced workers was described to a wireless audience by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, one of the ablest members of Mr. Hoover's Administration. Dr. Klein strove to reassure workers who fear that the present Robot age will result in wholesale unemployment, by declaring that machines are steadily raising standards of living, and that higher standards create fresh demands, which will mean in turn new kinds of jobs, says the New York Correspondent of "Daily News" (London.)

Dr. Klein asserted that these new jobs would eventually absorb most of those displaced by machinery.

His speech, however, is significant evidence of the attention the Government is forced to give to this growing problem.

"In the Middle West," said Dr. Klein, "there is one huge plant filled with what is practically a single machine. It turns out completed motor-car frames, almost untouched by human hands, and supervising this vast automaton about 200 men are employed. Yet the plant turns out between 7,000 and 9,000 motor-car frames daily.

LEAP IN PRODUCTION.

"Owing to machinery, the average American wage-earner produced more than half again as much merchandise in 1927 as he did in 1919. At the beginning of the World War one factory operative in the American razor-blade industry was turning out 500 blades. To-day in the same time he turns out 32,000. The hourly output of four-ounce bottles used to be 77. To-day it is 3,000.

"In 1925, one hundred men produced as many motor-cars as were produced by 272 men in 1914; one hundred refined as much petroleum as was previously refined by 183; one hundred produced as much cement as 161; one hundred produced as much iron and steel as 159, and so on down the line."

Figures applicable to 1930 cannot yet be obtained, but no doubt the increase is very much greater at the present time than five years ago. Thousands have been displaced during the past decade and their period of readjustment is often anxious painful and distressing.

"NO SALT TAX CAMPAIGN.

Official Policy Exposed.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

A paragraph appeared in the press that I would advise non-payment of the salt tax to begin with. The manufacturer of the canard did not know perhaps, that the salt tax was so ingeniously devised that it would not yield to easy non-payment. Nevertheless there was this truth in it, that I was contemplating some method of attacking this nefarious monopoly. The garbled report has however resulted in most valuable information having been supplied to me by known and unknown writers. Among the publications thus received in the monograph issued by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce on salt. It is a valuable publication giving an authentic history of the process of killing by wicked methods salt manufacture in Bengal and dumping down Liverpool salt on a soil which could produce good salt for only a little labour. This history of the evolution of the salt tax furnishes by itself complete condemnation of the British Government.

Next to air and water, salt is perhaps the greatest necessity of life. It is the only condiment of the poor. Cattle cannot live without salt. Salt is a necessary article in many manufactures. It is also a rich manure.

MEANING OF SALT MONOPLY.

There is no article like salt outside water by taxing which the State can reach even the starving millions, the sick, the maimed and the utterly helpless. The tax constitutes therefore the most inhuman poll tax that ingenuity of man can devise. The wholesale price per maund of 82 lbs. is according to Government publications as low as 10 pies, and the tax, say twenty annas, i.e. 240 pies. This means 2,400 per cent. on sale price! What this means to the poor can hardly be imagined by us. Salt production like cotton growing has been centralised for the sake of sustaining the inhuman monopoly. The necessary consequence of the wilful destruction of the spinning wheel was destruction of cottage cultivation of cotton. The necessary consequence of salt monopoly was the destruction, i.e., closing down of salt works in thousands of places where the poor people manufactured their own salt. A correspondent writes to me from Konkan, saying that if the people had freedom, they could pick up salt from the deposits made by the receding tides on the bountiful coast. But he sorrowfully adds that officers turn the salt over into the sea as fast as nature deposits it. He adds however, that those who can successfully evade the salt police do help themselves to this sea salt. Gujarat workers report the existence of many places where, but for the prohibition, people can get their salt as easily as they can dig out earth for many household purposes. Bengal free can to-day manufacture all the salt she can ever need. And yet she is forced to import all the salt she eats.

Here is what a retired salt officer writes without disclosing his name:

"Under the law the manufacture of salt includes every process by which salt is separated from 'brine' or earth or any other liquid or solid substance and also every process for the purification or refinement of salt.

Contraband, salt means salt or salt earth which has not paid duty.

1. Manufacture, removal, or transport of salt without licence:

2. The excavation, collection, or removal of natural salt or salt earth;

3. And possession or sale of contraband salt are punishable with a fine up to Rs. 500 or imprisonment up to six months or both

"The whole western littoral of the Bombay Presidency from Cambay to Ratnagiri; the whole coast of Kathiawad and the southern coast of Sindh is a huge natural salt work, and natural salt and salt earth from which salt can be easily prepared is in every creek.

"If a band of volunteers begin the work all along the coast it would be impossible for the whole strength of the police and customs staff to prevent them from collecting natural salt and salt earth, turning them into salt in the interior and retailing it. The people of the presidency or at least the men and women of the older generation firmly believe, that locally manufactured sea salt is healthier than Kharaghoda salt, and they would love to have it, while every one would like to have cheap salt. Thee poor people on the coast will join in the collection of salt spontaneously in these days of unemployment. Trying to get salt from Government salt works without paying duty would be stealing or robbery, an act of First Class Hinsa that would justify even shooting down of the offenders if they persisted in the act."

DUTY OF SATYAGRAHIS.

I have given the letter as it was received. When salt can be manufactured much more easily than it can be taken from salt depots, I am not likely to advise people to help themelves to the article from salt pans or storehouses. But I do not share the salt officer's characterisation of such helping as first class 'himsa.' Both the helping from pans and manufacturing contraband salt are statutory crimes heavily punishable. Why is the manufacturing without licence a virtue and taking salt from a manufacturing pan a vice? If the impost is wrong, it is wrong whether in connection with manufactured salt or the crude article. If a robber steals my grain and cooks some of it, I am entitled to both the raw and the cooked grain. I may draw a distinction for the sake of avoiding inconvenience between manufactured and crude salt, and adopt the easier method of manufacturing salt. But that does not alter the legal position in the slightest degree. When therefore the time comes, civil resisters will have an ample opportunity of their ability to conduct their campaign regarding the tax in a most effective manner. The illegality is in a Government that steals the people's salt and makes them pay heavily for the stolen article. The people, when they become conscious of their power, will have every right to take possession of what belongs to them.

FOLLOW TRADITIONAL POLICY.

Of Divide And Rule.

"MORNING POST'S" RAVINGS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Conference of Indian Princes at Delhi is drawing attention in British press. The occasion is utilised by the "Morning Post" to compare and contrast the conditions in British India and Indian States and to draw adverse conclusions in regard to British Indian administration.

The paper says that comparative tranquility exists in Indian States where traditional methods are followed and where there is real Swaraj, while there is growing discontent in British India.

LEARN THE MORAL.

It urges Lord Irwin to learn the moral which conditions of Indian States preach. It also asks Lord Irwin to study by the contrast presented between unanimity with which the Princes adopted resolution condemning bomb outrage on the Viceregal train and congratulating the Viceroy on his escape with the bare majority with which Mahatma Gandhi carried the resolution in the Congress.

POLITICAL UNION.

The paper also asks what advantage is there to Britain in treating India as one complete whole. The question is of considerable importance, because to bring about political union between Indian and British India seems to be Lord Irwin's pre-occupation.

The paer continues: It also appears that the Government of India are trying to unite Mahomedans and Hindus in order that India may be left to their joint rule, while even if it were practicable, is unwise from British viewpoint and if persisted must bring Princes who value separate existence into sharp conflict with British India and must also be antagonising Mahomedans, who, being a minority community, have everything to fear from the majority. It is such a policy which is injurious to British Government that is pursued as concession to Indian Nationalism in which nobody in India believes.—Free Press Beam Service.

"WALK INTO MY PARLOUR."

—:o:—

Kenworthy's Advice To Indian Politicians.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

With the return of Commander Kenworthy to this country from India there has been considerable interest shown in Labour circles in his views on Indian situation. Since the breakdown of the conversations between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy, Labour circles have sought a lead on Indian question. A variety of counsels have been offered to the Labour Party.

In this connection Commander Kenworthy's views were sought after as it would be based on first hand information. Expounding his views in the columns of the "Daily Herald" under the caption "Labour's Hope for India," Commander Kenworthy declares that it is not for Britain to complain of the declaration of independence as its political objective by the Indian National Congress at Lahore as it was the inherent right of any people to demand m complete national independence.

Continuing Commander Kenworthy says what he regards as a grievous blunder on the part of Indian people is not the declaration of Independence as the unpreparedness of the Congress to come to London and to argue the case for Indian fredom on the splendid platform which the Round Table Conference offers.

In conclusion, Commander Kenworthy urges that every possible effort should be made to summon the Round Table Conference as early as possible after publication of report of Simon Commisssion.—Free Press Beam Service.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

London Ready 19/12
London Forward 19/10
China op. 1/11/5 clo. 1/11/2
America Cent 42/4
Ready 50/
Falgoon op. 45/4 clo. 45/1
Chaitra op. 44/14 clo. 44/11
Tejimandi Falgoon 1/10
Chaitra 2/2

GOLD.

Ready 21/9
Maha 21/9/3
Falgoon 21/10
N. City 21/11/6
N. Manor 24/11

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Our Market has ruled quiet today by evidencing a drop of about 1 to 2 Annas per cwt. In Ready and of about 1/2 to 1 Anna per cwt. in Forward Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11/10/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/11/6 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Pasha Rs. 6/7/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment February Rs. 6/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6/8 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 11/14 per cwt
Shipment March Rs. 6/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 11/9/6 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

Weather Report.

POONA, Feb. 27.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain in Kashmir with a few falls in North West Frontier Province and lies this morning as a low pressure area over the Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sonamarg one and a half inches: Dras three quarters: Parachinar a half and Srinagar a quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in Kashmir and extension along and near the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one-thousand seven hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs seven hours fifty-one minutes Indian Standard Time on Thursday, February 27.—A. P.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of insurance.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1930.

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do insurance business in all departments.

Assembly Betrays Railway Workers.

DENIES THEM "BAREST ACT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE."

CHAMANLAL'S PLEA FOR 33 HOURS WEEK.

Raid The Reserve To Meet Extra Expenditure, Says He.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Over 100 members were present in the Chamber when the Assembly met this morning, three new members sworn in being Sir Cowasji Jehangir (junior) in place of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Rao Bahadur Patil in the place of Mr. Belvi (Belgaum) and Choudhry Qalikuz Aman.

At question time, Sir Frank Noyce told Mr. Gayaprasad that forced labour (*begar*) in return almost invariably for cash remuneration was permissible in British India in certain cases principally of grave emergencies and danger to life or property from irrigation works and embankments.

WHAT THEY SAID IN GENEVA.

Mr. B. Das asked if it was not a fact that the Government of India's representative said at Geneva that there was no forced labour in India.

Sir Frank Noyce said: I have no information.

Sir George Rainy informed Mr. Haji that the Government had received a copy of the report of the Committee on loadline of merchant ships. Opinion of shipping interests in India would be invited on the receipt of further copies. The Board of Trade proposed to summon an international conference to consider the report and to get international agreement on the subject. India had been invited to participate in the deliberations. The question of representation of India at the Conference was under consideration.

Mr. Haji asked for the representation of Indian steamship companies.

Sir George Rainy promised to consider the suggestion.

The House proceeded to elect 11 members to the Standing Finance Committee on Railways and two members on the Governing Body of the Research Fund Association.

After the transaction of some more formal business, the House agreed, on a motion by the Army Secretary, to the passage of the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill, but without Clause Six which, by the casting vote of the President, had already been deleted.

The Assembly passed, on the Finance Member's motion, a Bill amending the Income-tax Act permitting deduction of payments such as bonus, commission etc., from employers' income. The Insolvency Bill was also passed. The Companies Act Amendment Bill providing for the appointment of Local Accountancy Boards was referred to a Select Committee.

HOURS OF WORK.

Discussion then centered round Sir George Rainy's motion for consideration of Railways Bill as amended by the Select Committee. The Bill applies the Washington, and Geneva Conventions about hours of labour to work on Railways. Sixty hour week was fixed in the Bill but the Select Committee pointed out that Government had under investigation the question of reducing the hours of work at lower than fiftysix for those railway servants whose duties are specially arduous and involve continuous concentration. Sir George Rainy emphasised that Government did not consider that the maximum hours of work were reasonable hours of work. He alluded to the appointment of supervisors whose work would be useful for they would report to the Government of India not only cases involving breach of law but also cases calling for improvement of conditions.

WANTED DEFINITE ASSURANCE

Mr. Kelkar, a member of the Select Committee, asked why, in view of the promises made by Government of India in respect of special investigation to reduce hours of work to fifty-six the Government of India had taken ten years to give effect to the Hours Convention. He wanted a definite assurance that Government were definitely working in the direction of giving effect to their promises.

A WRONG TO INDIA.

Dewan Chamanlal thought that Mr. Kelkar should have demanded such an assurance in the Select Committee itself instead of first signing the report rather blindly. It was a wrong to India that she should have been exempted from the eight hours day decided on by the Washington Convention.

(Mr. Chetty:—No exemption was given).

Dewan Chamanlal said that under Article ten, India was placed on a basis of sixty hour week. He associated himself with Mr. Kelkar in demanding why it had taken ten years for Government of India to bring legislation applying the Geneva and Washington Conventions.

EAGER TO SAVE ITS FACE

Mr. Kelkar remarked:—It has been taken up now because the Convention is to come up for review next year and Government want to appear before the Convention with a good record.

Dewan Chamanlal:—Exactly so. Government want to look like angels before the Convention and want to make the world believe that India's representatives in the Assembly have agreed to sixty hours week. This is a dangerous principle and we must protest against it.

VERSAILLES TREATY QUOTED.

Mr. Shanmukam Chetty quoted Article 427 of Treaty of Versailles recognising differences in climate, habits and customs, economic opportunities and industrial conditions which make uniformity in conditions of labour difficult of attainment. That was why ten hour day was made part of the Washington Convention not as a matter of favour to Indian employers but as a matter of right. The United Textile Factory Workers Association of Great Britain after conducting independent enquiry in 1926 had said that workers did not work continuously while on eight hours work in industrial factories etc.

MOVING AS FAST AS POSSIBLE.

Mr. Hayman contended that Government had started by applying the Washington and Geneva Conventions in the workshops of State-managed Railways almost immediately after they were passed and this was followed on Company-managed railways. Now Government had allotted fifty lakhs for applying the reduced hours of labour and seventy lakhs for more quarters. Thus Government were moving as fast as they could. At the same time they should do nothing which would have a great repercussion in private factories.

RESULT OF CAREFUL INQUIRY.

Mr. K. C. Roy, Member of the Select Committee, supported immediate consideration of the bill on basis of sixty hour week from the point of view of taxpayers' representative, one interested in private labour and railway efficiency. He said that if forty-eight hours week was introduced then the Railway Surplus would be swallowed up. He thought that railway employees in India were well looked after. Their lot, at any rate, was better than that of labourers in private factories. He feared that the standard of efficiency of railway labour had gone down recently. He incidentally suggested the appointment of Railway Grievances Committee as was done in England. The present bill was the result of careful enquiries in which the committee was assisted by Sir George Rainey and Mr. Hayman.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was accepted when the House met after lunch.

BAREST ACT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry moving amendment for forty-eight hours week in Clause Two described it as barest act of social justice. He saw no reason why railwaymen should be treated differently from postal employees who at present had thirtytwo hours week.

Pandit Kunjuru wanted to know how much extra expenditure would be incurred if the amendment was accepted.

He urged that in their dealings with the railwaymen Government should not forget the human factor.

Dr. Hyder looking at the problem from an entirely detached viewpoint argued in favour of eight hour day. He said that shorter hours would increase efficiency and thus compensate for extra expenditure.

PUBLIC DANGER.

Gayaprasad Singh objected to piecemeal tampering with the Railway Act when the Ackworth Committee had recommended its wholesale revision. He regarded overworking on the railways as a public danger as it might result in accidents.

Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarda also supported the amendment.

Dewan Chamanlal pleaded for 33 hours in order to improve the physical, moral and intellectual wellbeing of workers. He met the argument of expenditure by suggesting a raid on the Railway Reserve which stood at thirtyfive crores.

BILL PASSED.

Sir George Rainy said that Government could not give effect to the Conventions earlier because the necessary machinery was not available until the appointment of Mr. Hayman as Labour Member. They could not agree to the amendment because it would involve very heavy expenditure and they would not be able to give effect to the 48 hours principle for several years because preliminary work had still to be done.

The amendment for forty-eight hours was rejected by fortyeight votes to fifteen. Other amendments were also rejected and the bill was passed without change.

The House will meet to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. when the Finance Member will present the budget.
—A. P.

NO CHANGE IN G. I. P. STRIKE.

"Loyal" Worker Run Over By Goods Train.

"DRIVER WAS UNCONCERNED," SAYS POLICE SERGEANT.

Three more volunteers were arrested on Thursday from the G. I. P. Railway strikers who are picketing railway stations and workshops for the past three weeks. The two volunteers who were arrested at Parel were on the charge of trespass, while one was arrested at Kurla for alleged disorderly behaviour. The strike situation continued on Thursday without any improvement.

The strikers are eagerly waiting the arrival of Mr. Ruikar from Delhi who has gone to see some members of the Legislative Assembly. He is expected in Bombay very shortly.

"LOYAL" WORKER RUN OVER BY GOODS TRAIN!

—:o:—

"Driver Was Unconcerned" Says Police Sergeant.

"The driver was seated on his box unconcerned. He did not blow the whistle. He drove away the train after the accident." With these words Sergeant F. A. J. Glendenning of Kingsway Police Station gave evidence before the Coroner when an inquest was held touching the death of Ahu Tak, a Chinaman, who was run over by a goods train at about 8-45 a.m. on the 21st instant.

It appeared from evidence that Ahu Tak was a Mechanical Chargeman in the Matunga Workshops of the G.I.P. Railway. He was not a srtiker and used to go to work. On the morning of the 21st instant he was going from the Workshops to the Matunga Railway Station when he was run over by a goods train.

"UNCONCERNED."

Sergeant Glendenning, who was on strike duty at the railway station saw the deceased lying on the track after a goods train had passed. He did not hear the driver blowing whistle and saw him while passing seated in an unconcerned manner.

Manuel Dean, a fitter, also corroborated the Police Sergeant. In reply to the Coroner, witness said that the engine drivers knew that the workmen passed through the track to go to railway station.

Further hearing was adjourned to enable the police to summon the driver in question.

NAGPUR EVICTIONS CONTINUE.

—:o:—

But Men Firm.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 27.

Orders were issued by the District Magistrate, Nagpur, under Section 138 of the Railway Act to eject 10 strikers including the Secretary of the G. I. P. Men's Union, Nagpur, Branch, and accordingly they were ejected from railway quarters at Ajni, Nagpur, with the assistance of the police force. Men offered passive resistance, but they were picked up and placed outside the railway quarters. The kit of the strikers was removed by constables and placed outside. The strikers are not at all discouraged by the course of action and they are firm as rock. None of the strikers have resumed work and they are determined to fight the battle to the end.

CABINMAN PLACED BEFORE LONAVLA MAGISTRATE.

—:o:—

Move For Transfer Of The Case.

LONAVLA, Feb. 26.

Cabinman D. P. Tikhe has been placed before Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Lonavla, on alleged charge of causing grevious hurt to Mr. S. L. Sathe, Head Coaching Clerk, Lonavla. The accused applied for postponement till 3rd March to enable him to engage Mr. Ginwalla, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, Bombay. The Magistrate refused to grant time and proceeded with the case and framed the charge under Section 325 of the I.P.C. On 26th Mr. G. R. Chitale, Advocate, who appeared for the accused submitted an application to move the High Court for a transfer which was granted.

Sample Of Normal Working. On The G. I. P.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

MANMAD, Feb. 26.

This morning at about 9 o'clock a goods train standing on the Down-loop line was signalled to proceed on line clear but actually it proceeded to the unloading siding where four wagons were standing for unloading, and collided against them, resulting in pushing back the buffer-stop about ten feet. The rails also were damaged considerably and one wagon was derailed.

There have been seventeen evictions here in all till now and more are expected soon. The property of nine evicted strikers has been locked inside their own room.

The collector has prohibited the shouting of slogans like "Shame to non-strikers", "Boycott the non-strikers" and others within the limits of Manmad town. An order prohibiting the holding of strikers' meeting is expected every moment.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FOR LAHORE CASE

—:o:—

Reported Move On Part Of Punjab Govt.

NO ENQUIRY STAGE AND NO RIGHT TO APPEAL!

LONDON, Feb. 27.

There is a persistent rumour, says the "Tribune," in well-informed circles that the Government is seriously considering the question of setting up an extraordinary Tribunal for the trial of the Lahore "Conspiracy" case.

It is stated that this will probably be done by promulgation of an Ordinance by the Viceroy under which, the case will be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. The Tribunal may consist of three Judges selected by the Punjab Government. There would be no commitment of proceedings, nor any right of appeal to the High Court.

It might be remembered that similar proposal was under consideration by the Government during the first hunger-strike and the Government actually brought a Bill before the Assembly to amnd the Criminal Procedure Code to dispense with the personal attendence of the accused which was, however, dropped owing to strong opposition it evoked in the country and the death of Jatindranath Das.

SHORT CUT TO CONVICTION.

The immediate consideration that now weigh with the Government is how to devise a short-cut to conclude the trial which can only be done by eliminating the enquiry stage. The officials are, it is stated, trying to take full advantage of the recent outrages such as the bombing of the Viceregal Special, the Jalgaon Court shooting and bomb explosion in Khalsa College, which are referred to as some of the consequences of having protracted trial in such cases.—Free Press.

HATRY CRASH AND GIALDINI'S ESCAPE.

—:o:—

Mussolini's Contention.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

It is understood that the Foreign Office has received a communication stating that Sgr. Mussolini cannot take action against Gialdini on the evidence supplied by the British Government on the ground that the Italian Government has already interrogated Gialdini through his solicitors at Milan and answers received were supported by direct evidence absolutely refuting the charges. The Italian Government consequently is not prepared to take action on the evidence submitted unless it is supported by testimony of Hatry, Daniels, Tabor and Dixon. These men have been approached in this connection, but it is doubted whether they would accede. Negotiations, however, are still being carried on between the Italian and British Governments regarding the Italian decision.—Reuter.

(According to a Reuter's telegram dated January 29th last, the question of the position of Gialdini the Italian Director of the Austin Griars Trust involved in the Hatry Crash who escaped to Italy and could not be extradited under the 1878 Extradition Theaty was raised in the Commons on January 29.

Mr. Henderson said that negotiations with a view to the conclusion of a new Extradition Treaty were proceeding. It was proposed that the new treaty should contain an Optional Clause with regard to the surrender of nationals. The Italian Penal Code enabled the Italian authorities themselves to take action bu to take witnesses to Italy for a trial would be most expensive. He believed that the Department concerned was considering the matter.)

Liverpool's New Sugar Exchange.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Rugby.—The new Sugar Exchange was officially opened at Liverpool by Lord Mayor, on Wednesday.—B. O. W.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' WOES.

CHAIRMAN ON PROGRESSIVE TAXATION.

GOVERNMENT VERY SYMPATHETIC.

The Mill-owners of Bombay were the hosts on Thursday night at Willingdon Sports Club to the Governor of Bombay, when the opportunity was used to survey the whole situation of mill industry in the city, with an expression of hope that Government of India would take a decision in consonance with the responsibility resting on their shoulders.

A number of distinguished guests were invited, besides the Governor, who was of course the principal guest of the evening. Among those present were the Executive Councillors, the Ministers, Sir P. P. Ginwalla, Rear Admiral Walwyn and others.

After the loyal toast had been proposed and drunk, Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman, Mill-owners' Association, proposed the toast of the Governor and said:—

PROGRESSIVE TAXATION.

But, Gentlemen, there is consolation in the thought that we have a progressive administration. In no direction has its progressive character been better shown in recent years than in the way in which it has piled up taxation. It has pounced on everything we have or are ever likely to possess, and has left very little to be seized by the Municipality and other public bodies, which are ful of evil designs, but which have to look on helplessly what time the Government are dipping their hands into our pockets. I do not know what further exactions there are in store for us, but I think the time has come when in every public place there should be a sign-board bearing in bold characters the legend "Beware of Finance Members". There is no doubt that if we do not take care they will soon tax us out of existence.

TYRANNY OF PHRASES.

Faced with a disastrous situation, one would have thought that Bombay would rise as one man and rally to the support of an industry which is its very lifeblood. And yet, we have a class of critics who seem to think they are making some wonderful contribution to the solution of our problems by telling us to put our house in order I do not know who invented that singularly irritating expression! If he had only realized what unfortunate uses it was going to be put to, he might have hesitated before making his contribution to the tyranny of phrases. Well, Gentlemen, you will agree that efficiency is a relative term, and it is not always easy to define it. One definition, which is as good as any, says that efficiency means "buying from a Jew, and selling to a Scotsman for a profit." We have never pretended to be as smart as all that, but we do maintain that we have applied what talents and energies we have to the solution of the many problems that confront us. We do not claim perfection; we welcome public interest in ourselves. Our attitude, if I may be allowed to repeat what I said, when presiding at a Corporation banquet some years ago, is that of the President of a South American Republic, who, not having been shot at for a whole fortnight, exclaimed with disgust "gentlemen, this want of interest in public affairs is the curse of our country." But while that is our attitude, it does not help us very much, when we are engaged in a desperate struggle to keep our head above water, to be told by a certain type of people that the only thing wrong with the industry is ourselves. All that I would say to such critics is that we have amply vindicated ourselves in the eyes of all reasonable men.

FRIEND OF THE INDUSTRY.

The whole problem is now under the serious consideration of the Government of India. What the result of their deliberations will be, to-morrow will show. That fateful day will decide whether the Mill Industry and all that it stands for are going to live and thrive, or must continue to drag on a precarious existence. Let us all profoundly hope that a decision has been taken in consonance with the great responsibilities that rest on the shoulders of the Government of India for the well-being and prosperity of the millions who are dependent on this great national industry for their means of livelihood.

Gentlemen, let me now turn to the pleasant duty of asking you to drink to the health of His Excellency. In him we have a Governor who is a friend of the industry, and who is a warm supporter of all that contributes to the welfare of the Presidency whose destinies have been entrusted to his care. During the short time His Excellency has been with us, he has not spared himself in the discharge of his duties, and we hope his labours will result in an all-round progress on sound and constructive lines, and that Bombay will emerge with new health and vigour from the long and painful process of convalescence, which she is undergoing as a result of the terrible mistakes of the past.

Gentlemen, I give you the toast of His Excellency the Governor.

The Governor in reply said:

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

—:o:—

I am aware that I am speaking among those who have lately been finding the elements unpropitious, and who perhaps still fear a forced landing in the midst of some barren desert if the petrol does not hold out long enough. In such circumstances it is something to me that you are ready to credit the pilot with doing his best to find a more favourable wind, so long as he does not blame you for the shortage of petrol!

"AN HONEST ATTEMPT."

The official facts of the position have been stated very recently in the Note which you will all have seen, in which an attempt has been made to set out all the main points as they affect yourselves, labour, the public generally, and the Government; and I can, I think, safely now leave it to you and to everyone else interested to arrive at an opinion, after due deliberation, on the material there collected, and to act upon it as far as possible. It cannot, of course, be hoped that such a summary will appeal to every one as a full presentment of every fact in its true perspective. But I know that you will believe that the examination of the subject which appeared this week was made as an honest attempt to help all concerned with the industry, operatives, owners, and public alike; and if anyone can make any constructive suggestions, either on these or on any other lines, indicating any effective action which it is in the power of Government to take in order to strengthen the position of the industry, or the condition of the operatives, or to secure industrial peace, I can assure you that we shall very gladly welcome and act upon such suggestions. All that I and my Government want—all that we ask to be allowed to do—is to help the industry as a whole forward, and to see it once more established, without hurting other forms of industry but indeed indirectly assisting them, as the key to the prosperity of this great City and Presidency.

REPLY TO MR. MODY.

I notice that your President, Mr. Mody, has lately had some trenchant remarks to offer on this subject of tariffs. I will not say that he is an unjust critic; he is certainly an outspoken one, and he has at least drawn attention to an aspect of things which it is most necessary to keep in full view. I am sure there will be no two opinions as to the necessity of a national economic policy. But there are at least two other

(Cotinued On Page 8.)

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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